Kelley (J. C.)

A NEW PHILOSOPHY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE,

BASED UPON

ANALYTICAL PRINCIPLES;

THE

CAUSE, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

OF THE MOST PREVALENT DISEASES.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

TESTS OF THEIR CURABILITY.

By J. CLAWSON KELLEY, Analytical Physician.

"In Nature herself alone we must expect to find the laws of Nature; and we plunge into difficulty and distress, only in proportion as we deviate from these laws. To study Nature, therefore is to act the part of a good subject, and of a friend to humanity."—*De Saint Pierre.*

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TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens:—In the dedication of a work, professedly Medical, to our fellow-citizens of all classes, whether professional or non-professional, may be considered by some as supererogative and uncalled for—especially a subject which is pretty generally considered by persons out of the pale of the profession, as dark and mysterious—abstruse and unintelligible—" stale and unprofitable."

Many of our *prudent* Fellow-Citizens, who are contented with the old fabulous doctrine of medicine, founded on the grossest ignorance of the *laws* governing all animated nature—who settle down into the lethargy of contentment, at the suggestion that the "*moon is made of the whole or part of a Yankee Cheese*," or the correctness that "man's origin was from a race of monkeys," will be perfectly satisfied to drag on at a snail's pace, well girdled in the harness of a *fashionable* superstition. To such in commiseration of their subservient views we have chosen to dedicate this Treatise.

The more wise—the enquirers after truth—who adopt the maxim of *reason* before *judgment*—who are not 'so bound in fetters of the mind'—who are foremost in the support, encouragement and advancement

of all that is useful in tending to the amelioration of suffering humanity, promoting the spread of intelligence—overthrowing old and rotten edifices, (whose foundations are *errors*, and whose superstructures are *prejudices*) as so much useless lumber impeding the march of science—erecting and establishing upon a more firm and durable foundation, the TEMPLE OF TRUTH, around which her votaries may gather the many Chaplets of Fame, she so profusely spreads before them. To such, our dedication will meet with cordial welcome and respect.

It has been the wish and endeavor of the Writer to simplify "*hidden mysteries*" in one of the grandest sciences—the brightest orb that ever studded the canopy of "POWER and KNOWLEDGE"—to elevate from the level of a mere trade—to what it is justly entitled a humane and philanthropic science. He does not believe, that the technical jargon of the schools of medicine, enhances or elevates its scientific principles, but on the contrary, retards all improvement and begets a detested veneration for false and musty hypothesis, which will take years, if ever, of patient toil to blot from the Student's mind this mental hallucination.

It needs no "spirit called from the vasty deep" to inform us, that a thorough and radical reformation in the now *mis*-called medical science, is most devoutly and ardently to be wished for—every one of our fellow citizens who have passed through the ordeal of medical *experiment*, become pretty well convinced of the truth of this axiom.

THE AUTHOR.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

MEDICAL SCIENCE is a department of Natural Philosophy. The explanation of the phenomena of life, of health, of diseases, of death, is only to be found in a knowledge of the operation of those general, uniform, immutable, physical laws, which govern and control universal nature, in all its organic and its inorganic forms—in all its animate and its inanimate conditions.

The true Theory of medical science is a knowledge of the operations of those laws in the formation, support and changes of the human system; which pre-supposes a familiarity with the anatomical structure and functions of its various organs.

The practice of medicine is the administration of such remedial agent, or the application of such remedial processes, as will remove whatever obstructions may retard the operation of the organic laws, or interfere with the necessary actions, motions or changes of the animal frame.

The human body is composed of various proximate principles or constituents, and these proximate principles are in their turn composed of two or more simple ingredients or ultimate elementary principles. Hence the human body is a chemical compound, and all the changes of its various solids and fluids, their decomposition and recomposition are affected by the operation of chemical laws.

This view of the subject has been objected to—that we cannot manufacture blood out of aliment in the chemical laboratory, and hence the argument in favor of a *peculiar vital* power is brought forward —But the objection fails—art may fail in imitating nature in her perfections, although operating upon the same principles—and again, in relation to the case in question, we have no such alembic as the human stomach in which to experiment, which sufficiently shows the futility of that objection. It is not the business of the student of nature to

create the thing he professes to understand, his province is to ascertain those laws, or the modes of animal and vegetable existence ; their growth and decay.

The undeniable truth that the human body is constituted of material substances, shows at once, that in seeking the true explanation of the *modus operandi* of medicine, they are to be found in the chemical changes that matter produces upon matter, not in the "impressions," "sympathies," "vitalities," "energies," "excitabilities," "living principles," and such like metaphysical abstractions—which for ages have afforded the many votaries of medical science an ample field for imaginary theories, destitute of philosophy in which to build, rebuild, demolish, and redemolish system after system.

Medical theorists in all ages seem to have taken it for granted that there was—that there necessarily *must* be something *very peculiar*—some *incomprehensible* principle, thing or being—separate and indistinct from either soul, body or spirit—that constituted the real and essential difference betwixt living and dead matter—betwixt animate and inamimate—betwixt organic and inorganic substances.—They have also seemed to think that this peculiar principle must be a little better understood and its operations a little more cognizable to men's reason, before any fixed foundation could be laid for an endurable system of Medical Science—and thus while their time, talents and acquirements have been devoted to the vain pursuit of a phantom of their own imaginations, the whole legitimate field of science, left uncultivated, has run up to weeds, briers, thorns and thistles.

To extirpate root and branch these "cumberers of the ground" and again to exhibit the fair field of science, inviting in its primitive beauty—rich in its innate treasures—and to direct thereto the energies of the scientific philanthropist, philosopher and physician, is perhaps no ordinary task. To direct general attention, research and investigation to a new channel—to eradicate errors which have for ages been deeply rooted in the pride, prejudices or interests, of the learned the master spirits of an established philosophy—even the great oracles of science, requires time, perseverance and energy—nevertheless, as a world may accumulate around an atom, self-balanced in space—so may

a little ball once set in motion eventually enlarge into an orb of science, which may ere long be seen revolving around the *Sun of Truth*.

That some improvements *ought* to be made in medicine as well as all other arts and sciences,—that Medical Science is lamentably behind the intelligence of the age, is the well known conviction of all intelligent persons, professional or other.

To be satisfied that the first principles of the Science of Medicine are not understood, a person has but to look around—see the various conflicting theories and practices in vogue—views—the various kinds of doctors every where prevalent, with the thousands, yea, tens of thousands of *unintelligent* doctors of the *irregular* trade, who are successful competitors with the Regular physician in the confidence of the people—in the procuring of patients, and even in (we say it with deep humility) the result of their prescriptions.

New and useful improvements in other sciences—new applications of mechanical power, successful in their practical application to the productions of desirable and certain results in the necessary or useful purposes of human life, are daily springing up, giving a more energetic impulse to the general "onward march" towards final perfection.—The collateral departments of Medical Science, Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., are, too, cultivated and improved with a rapidity exceeding the most sanguine expectation, which their most confident votaries entertained but a few years since; but that particular department of philosophy, Medicine, is decidedly in the back ground. As a science, too, it is too uncertain in its results, too experimental in its practice, and too unintelligible in its theory. There is no general agreement between the authors of the various standard works upon the theory and practice of medicine, except in a general assent to what are called fundamental principles, and these are really *fundamental* errors. There is no general consistency or agreement between the theory advanced and the practice recommended by the same authors. Medical authors have too generally, in treating of the applicability of a given article of the materia medica for the treatment of a particular disease, adduced a host of reasons and authorities, both for and against the use of the article in question, which argument pro and con, *too generally* happen to be too nearly balanced for the practi-

tioner or student to draw any rational inferences, in relation to what is best to be done.

The whole principles upon which the practice of Medicine depends, should be known by all—as familiarly understood by the man of general education, as the man of Medical education. It does not necessarily follow from this that all should be practitioners of medicine, or that the number of these should be either increased or diminished.

There is no Science that is not as intelligible in its general principles to the non-professional as the professional man. If medicine is not an exception to all other Sciences in this respect, then it only follows that it is intelligible to nobody.

Such is the eager spirit for the acquisition of knowledge upon all subjects, at the present day—and from the flood of light that has recently burst upon the world, from various departments of philosophy, that the spirit of enquiry must yet extend deeper and broader—that until men's understandings are fairly met and satisfied by medical philosophers—community will not—cannot place but a meagre measure of confidence in "legitimate medical science," and hence, until that is done, the scientific practitioner must be content to " contend manfully for the faith ;" with the illiterate charlatan and the regular graduates of the " *Institutes of Medicine*" must come in almost daily competition with the self constituted M. D. of a patent nostrum.

It is true, too true, that there is generally a repugnance in the public mind, to devoting any considerable attention to a subject, considered so abstruse as the theories of life, disease and health. This results in some degree from an ignorance of its momentous importance—yet in a much greater degree from the erroneous opinion that the whole knowledge pertaining to these subjects, which it is possible to possess must come through the routine of a professional education.

If the rudiments of those sciences which are so intimately blended with the every day affairs of life---to wit: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany and Therapeutics, were made an essential part of a common school education, we should soon have, among all classes of community a multitude, (who now upon all medical subjects are mere automatons,) capable of making correct observations, of discriminating betwixt science itself and scientific pretensions,---capable even

of making useful discoveries, in the amelioration of " the physical ills, that flesh is heir to," and the consequence of which would be, that, the present tendency to degeneration in human constitutions would be checked, and physical regeneration established. Another benefit that would necessarily accrue, and one of much importance, by submitting our scientific principles and pretensions to the *judgment* of the public mind, before we required the return of " faith in believing" would be the sure extinction of that innumerable race of medical advertisers, who now occupy so conspicuous a position in most of our otherwise readable papers and periodicals.

CHAPTER I.

MEDICINE—ITS ORIGIN AND SUPERSTITION.

"In our researches," says Dr. Paris, "to discover and fix the period when remedies were first employed for the alleviation of bodily suffering, we are soon lost in conjecture, or involved in fable —we are unable to reach the period in any country, where the inhabitants were destitute of medical resources, and we find among the most uncultivated, that medicine is cherished as a blessing, and practiced as an art by the inhabitants of New Holland and New Zealand, by those of Lapland and Greenland, North America and the interior of Africa.—Charms and amulets were the expedients of the Barbarians, ever more inclined to indulge in the delusive hope of superstition than to listen to the voice of sober reason. Traces of amulets may be discovered in very early history; for Galen informs us that the Egyptian King, Nechetsus, who lived 630 years before the Christian era, had written that a green jasper, cut into the form of a dragon, surrounded by rays, if applied externally, would strengthen the stomach and organs of digestion. We have moreover the authority of the scriptures in support of this opinion—for what were the ear-rings which Jacob buried beneath the Oak of Sachem, as related in Genesis, but amulets. Theophrastus pronounced Pericles insane, because he discovered that he wore an amulet about his neck."

Medicine originated as a science by Hippocrates about 2000 years ago.—Previous to which time the people appear to have been their own doctors, or advised with their priests. The articles which they used were exclusively vegetable, and articles discovered by accident They fortunately discovered, by pulverizing a certain root and taking a portion of it, it would act as a cathartic —by taking a tea made of a particular herb, it would produce perspiration, &c, The advantages derived from their effects in disease, was not only sufficient inducement for them to continue their use, but to acquire the *effects* of other plants. The *cause* by which they produced the *effects* they are known to do, they were unable to discover. They used them because they produced such *effects*, and the *effects* gave them relief.

The Practice of Medicine by Hippocrates, consisted in the collection of all those accidental discoveries which had then been accumulating for ages, and establishing a new branch of business by the erection of a "Doctor Shop" to sell and prescribe medicine. Hippocrates was equally ignorant of the cause, why cathartics, sudorifics or emetics produced the effects which they are known to do —as much so as the most ignorant individual that preceded him—he only used them because they produced their particular effects. The cause by which they produced their effects were as dark to him as the age in which he lived.—Hippocrates had acuteness enough to perceive his deficiency in this respect—he, was possessed of sufficient ingenuity to imagine or invent an expedient for this mystery—which should be as he fancied, and which has ever since been deemed a sufficient explanation of the mystery by every physician, theoretical and physiological writer upon the science, since that day. The existing superstition of the people in the age in which he flourished, were such as to favor an invention of this kind. It is a matter of some regret and surprise that scientific medical men of modern times are not less superstitious than the ancients were in this respect.

Hippocrates lived at a period which we now denominate the "dark ages."—The people at that time had no ideas of a Deity like those entertained at present. They believed in a plurality of Gods.—They believed that a specific deity was necessary and did preside over every

matter, circumstance and thing. Thus they had their God of strength—their God of wine—their Goddess of wisdom —their Goddess of spring, &c. When Hippocrates introduced the Practice of Medicine, if he had not even the disposition, he could do no other than comply with the general and prevalent superstitious opinions; hence they instituted a "God of Physic," deified him, and erected temples to him under the name of Esculapius. This Deity they contended governed the action of all medicine, by blessing or cursing it—approving or disapproving of it. The only mode by which they could determine whether it was pleased with an article administered as a medicine, was to try it on a patient; if it appeared to produce a good effect, it was received as evidence the deity was pleased with it —if an evident bad effect, the deity was displeased with it. In many cases they supposed the deity to bless a medicine given to one individual, and the same article administered to another, he would curse. But a short period however elapsed before other important offices were attributed to this specific deity.— It was alleged, that it performed all the offices requisite to life; by first communicating the living principle to every thing capable of life, either animal or vegetable; and afterwards sustaining it by its direct power and influence. Nor was this all; other important offices were again conferred upon it, that of performing all the offices of secretion and excretion. It was the direct cause of every involuntary action—through its agency the blood was formed, the bile secreted, the emunctories acted, the lungs inflated, the heart propelled the blood, &c.

We here perceive Medical Science originating in the grossest and most ignorant superstition, and one most admirably calculated to not only obscure the science in the darkest mystery, but to place insurmountable obstructions to its improvements or advancement.

Strange as it may appear to our readers, that Medical Science should be founded in such gross superstition; yet is it not still far more remarkably strange, that the same characteristic superstition yet governs every system of medicine now advocated, or yet offered to the world?—the same principles yet do, and ever have governed the science! We admit that as the chamelion changes its color, so has this deity changed its name, to suit the character of the times; yet the principles remain unaltered. Von Helmout called it archins; Cullen, vis medicatrix natura; Darwin, sensoreal energy; Rush, occult cause; Hooper, vital principle, &c. What it is, all agree it is impossible to tell! but they alledge, that it is neither material, nor immaterial; that it is neither matter nor spirit! All admit it to be an indefinable, incomprehensible something! yet its existence and office, all alledge is not the least equivocal. Of its particular location in the system, there appears considerable disagreement. Some contend it is located in the stomach—some in the heart—some in the brain—some in the blood, and others that it is diffused throughout the fluids and solids.

It will readily be perceived that whilst opinions of this character exist, the practice of medicine cannot possibly be other than experimental. All agents for the treatment of disease introduced into practice, must necessarily be the result of experiment. Hence in a case of disease, we find regular, and those considered well educated physicians, try this, then that, then something else; and at last are foiled in all their attempts at cure. Even if in their experimental practice, they administer an article which is attended with the most injurious results to a patient they have always a sufficient excuse—an ark of safety to flee to—a convenient scape goat in their vital principle or vis medicatrix natura; and so will continue to have as long as they can render the belief prevalent, that an indefinable, incomprehensible something, separate and apart from the Laws of Nature, governs and superintends all the involuntary actions and motions of the Human Body. If this doctrine be true, why is not one physician as good as another? And where is the use of any physician at all? If all that we are to know is, that certain visible effects,

as the cathartic effect of Jalap—the emetic effect of Ipicacuanah, &c., without understanding how and why such effects are produced, where is the difference between the most scientific doctor, and the most illiterate quack? Does not the quack know by experiment that his pills will act as a cathartic, as well as the doctor knows about Jalap? May not an article administered as an emetic or cathartic, have other actions than that which is visible, and that action be of the most injurious character? Is it not so with Tartar Emetic and Mercury? It is lamentable that the whole Practice of Medicine of every sect and order, is based upon experiment alone, and that only.

To entertain opinions like those advocated and supported by the Medical Fraternity, we cannot! Because in the first place it pre-supposes that the great Jehovah, (who had power to form all worlds,) was so deficient in wisdom and power, as to be incapable of organizing and constituting laws, which would produce organization and life; and afterwards sustain it, without placing in the Human Body, a little indefinable something to manage it! Again, we can never recognise the doctrine of an inferior deity usurping the Throne of a superior deity. Such principles can lead to no certain results in practice, it renders the practice empirical, experimental, guess, try, &c. In fact it is not worthy the appellation of a Science!

CHAPTER II.

METALLIC MEDICINES.

"Minerals excite a pernicious and baneful influence on the system; they seldom or never cure, but often destroy the patient. Their operation is altogether uncertain, depending entirely on the state of the stomach, whether they act at all or are injurious."—*Cooper's Lexicon.*

Metallic Medicines were first introduced into the treatment of disease in the 16th century by a sect called Alchemists, previous to which diseases were treated principally with vegetable medicines. The Alchemists contended, that the elementary principles of all matter, that is, the *first* principles of matter, whether in the vegetable, animal or mineral kingdoms, was *salt*, *sulphur* and *mercury*, and that in the animal kingdom, in these "three first substances," as they called them health and disease consist—that the mercury, in proportion to its volatility, produces tremors, mortification in the ligaments, madness, phrensy and delirium, and that fevers, phlegms and the jaundice are the offspring of the sulphureous principle, while they supposed that the cholic, stone, gravel, gout and rheumatism, derive their origin from salt.

The boasted champion of this system, was an individual styling himself "Theophrastus Bombastus Paracelsus" a native of Switzerland. He was the first that introduced mercury as an internal remedy for the cure of disease—he was a most daring and illiterate quack, as well as a most notorious drunkard and debauchee. Owing to its deleterious effects, it produced among the medical world considerable excitement, and for 200 years, there was a great struggle between the followers of the vegetable practice, the then prevailing treatment, which finally, through the intrigue and sophistry of the Alchemists, the vegetable system was overthrown, and the mineral system established.—The term QUACK was applied by the advocates of the vegetable treatment, to all who used quacksalber or mercury, and certainly they still deserve that title.

Mercury has become so universal a remedy for disease, that the amount of the many years spent by the student, in poring over books, and lectures, is but mercury and bleeding. On every trifling occasion, mercury or blue pill is given,

and thankful should that individual be, who hapily escapes its destructive effects.

Even among the mineral physicians, we find some, who speak in strong language against it; Dr. James Hamilton, professor in the University of Edinburg, observes, "that there are but few poisons more active, or more dangerous, and so deleterious is it, that even the smallest dose of it, may speedily destroy life." Dr. Reese, of London, makes the following confession—"we know not," says he, "whether we have most reason to hail the discovery of mercury as a blessing, or regard it as a curse, since the diseases it entails, are as numerous as those which it cures." An American Physician, states, that in using mercury in fevers, it has removed the fever, and the patient to all appearance is in a state of convalescence, when suddenly, he is attacked with another fever, the mercurial fever, by which the patient loses his life, often before the physician can reach the house. Dr. Falconer, mentions, that it produces tremors, paralysis, and often incurable mania.

Scrofula and cancer are aggravated by it, and it produces diseases, particularly among sailors, and inhabitants of southern climates, of which, the most respectable practitioners, are ignorant, together with the means of affording relief. Witness the pains and diseases to which southern people are subject, or visit the hospitals for seamen, and observe the poor sailors, crippled or injured in some manner for life by its use.

The use of it produces impaired or capricious appetite for food, indigestion, flatulency, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, impaired or depraved vision, frequent aches and pains in different parts of the body—as the kidneys, liver breasts, limbs, sides, &c.; sometimes a sudden failure of strength, as if just dying—violent palpitations of the heart, difficulty of breathing, emaciation, debility, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, piles, ulcers, palsy, fatuity, epilepsy, dropsy, nervous affections, decay of the bones, rheumatism, and the mercurial disease—salivation is produced, the breath becomes fœtid, teeth rot and fall out, and often the whole jaw, the hairs fall off or turn prematurely gray, the countenance is sallow, and the individual suffers numerous pains.

"It is true," says a distinguished writer, "all patients are not killed who take it; but it so retards the efforts of nature to remove this poison, and the disease together, from the system, that she often struggles "like a cart beneath the sheaves" to effect it, and very frequently if the constitution is not sufficiently strong, it kills the patient almost immediately or at some subsequent period; or if it does not have this effect, it renders him a cripple, or miserable for life, and perhaps it would be much better for him, if the physician had immediately put an end to his life by a dose of Arsenic or Prussic Acid; for in this case, the constant state of torture, misery and wretchedness, which attends the exhibition of this mineral, would be avoided. It penetrates into every avenue of the system, destroying the flesh, bones, fluids and mental powers. The person who takes it is liable to have his teeth drop out, his tongue inflamed or ulcerated, and perhaps protruding from his mouth, his flesh wasted away, saliva and blood flowing copiously from his mouth and gums, or perhaps the whole jaw-bone in a state of rottenness or exfoliation; the patient is unable to chew or swallow; such a stench arises from his breath, that his friends or attendants can scarcely approach his bed-side; he is scarcely able to articulate a word; his stomach and bowels deranged; flesh and strength gone; he is racked and tossed with excrutiating pains, unable to sleep or delirious; and the poor patient is now doomed to sink to an untimely grave, a victim of quackery, empiricism or charlatanism; and should the unfortunate being recover from the immediate effects of such worse than barbarous treatment, he is doomed to drag out a miserable existence; and all from the use of the deadly poison administered under the garb of medicine. A preparation or agent, which I never could learn, was ever capable of curing a disease, any further than arises from its action as a purgative."

A medical writer observes, " it is a matter of profound astonishment to me, that any article productive of such deleterious effects, should be so highly extolled by the faculty, and be so universally used."

Dr. Heustis, an American physician states, " I have known and seen many cases of salivation in bilious fever, but never have I known an instance wherein I had not every reason to believe that the recovery was thereby retarded. It is certain that patients often recover, who have been salivated in this disease ; and this, strange as it may appear, has afforded an argument for the advocates of this medicine. to say and to boast, that the cure was effected by mercury, whereas, the probability is, that had the patient never tasted the article, or experienced its effects, his recovery would have been much more rapid. The unfortunate instances of the failure of a salivation in the cure of fever, are too numerous to leave any doubts as to its pernicious and destructive effects. The horrid spectacles frequently to be seen, as the consequences of the mercurial treatment, are shocking to humanity, and disgraceful to the profession. Even were mercury the only alternative, *that* life is dearly purchased, which is bought at the sacrifice of every thing that renders life desirable ; the constitution broken and destroyed ; the person maimed and disfigured, so that it is scarcely recognized by the unfortunate sufferer himself ; an object of pity and horror to his friends. Deprived of their teeth, and perhaps their jaws ; we sometimes see these pitiable objects, with distorted features, the jaws, cheeks and palate having been partially destroyed by mortification, and the remaining portion cicatrized, (healed) into an unsightly knot with the mouth distorted from its natural position, and drawn obliquely towards the ear, and the lips and cheeks consolidated with the gums. It may be said in reply, that such effects seldom occur from a salivation, yet they sometimes happen, and rarely does it fail that the constitution escapes from the salivation without sustaining a lasting injury. Were it always in the power of the practitioner to control the operation of mercury, less danger would be sustained or apprehended from it; but unfortunately this is not the case. Calomel is often given to a great extent during the continuance of fever without producing any sensible effects, and it is only after the solution of the disease, when convalescence is about taking place that this latent poison breaks forth with ten-fold violence. The patient, who about a day or two previously, flattered himself with a speedy recovery, now finds himself sadly disappointed, and is doomed to undergo a factitious disease, more tedious and painful than the first."

It is a lamentable fact, that physicians have been, as is justly observed by the author of Lacon, " tinkering the constitution for upwards of 2000 years to cure disease, and the result of all their discoveries is, that Brimstone and Mercury are their only specifics, and diseases remain what they ever were." And yet they have been unable to discover the mode of operation of any one preparation of Mercury; in their works upon the subject they say, " it is in vain to enquire," " it has a peculiar action upon the vital functions." " Of the modus operandi of Mercury we know nothing.*

Knowing its destructive effects, we cannot too strongly warn the public against its use, and that class of practitioners who are in the habit of prescribing it; if they value their health, or that of their offspring; if there is a spark of that benevolent, human, merciful feeling towards their fellow citizens, a desire to see the sufferings of mankind lessened, let them cherish it as they would a gem of inappreciable value, and beware of that bane to man, mercury. And that individual who knowing its deleterious effects, still persists in using it, deserves no pity, no sorrow for his miserable situation, and his physician no censure for what he has done. Mercury is called the Sampson of the Materia Medica, and so it appears to be; for if Sampson slayed his Thousands, this mineral has slain its Tens of Thousands.

ARSENIC, (from the Arabic term *Arsanek*, from its strong and deadly

* For a full explanation of its mode of action, See our late work entitled " Key to Medical Science." —page 187.

powers.) The first account we have of this metal is to be found in the writings of Dioscorides, and of some other authors who wrote about the beginning of the christian era. It is the same substance which Aristotle had called "Sandaracha," which was used by the ancients in the arts.

The White Oxide of Arsenic, or what is generally understood as Arsenic, is spoken of in the writings of Avicenna in the 11th century. At what period the metal called Arsenic was first extracted from the Oxide is unknown. Paracelsus knew it, and the manner of obtaining it is described by Schrœder in his pharmacœpia published in 1647. It was not until 1733 that this metal was examined with any degree of Chemical precision.

This metal is capable of combining with two doses of oxygen, and of forming two compounds which possess acid properties, and which have been denominated Arsenic and Arsenious acid.

Arsenious Acid, White Arsenic, Oxide of Arsenic and Rat's-bane, are one and the same article—and is that which is generally used for remedial purposes. The particular period in which it was first introduced is not known, but it has been supposed to have originaed with the Alchemists.

It is prescribed by physicians of modern times for the following diseases, Cancer, Ulcers, Intermittent Fever, Chronic Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Neuralgia, &c.

Arsenic is one of the most deadly metallic preparations to both animal and vegetable life—Dr. Hooper in his Medical Dictionary pronounces it one of the most sudden and violent poisons with which we are acquainted; and even when the quantity given, is so small as not to prove fatal, it produces tremors, paralysis and lingering hectics. On the combined testimony and experience of many practitioners, we unhesitatingly condemn the use of it as a medicine. The revolting spectacles of its noxious qualities are witnessed in the unfortunates who have been subjected to its powerful influence in the western parts of our country, where it is dealt out by the practitioner with a liberal hand as a nostrum in Ague and Fever. Mr. Brande states that he "considers that its introduction into the pharmacœpias as a great evil; as more harm than benefit has resulted from its administration."—"The Oxide of Arsenic," says Dr. Eberle, "acts with great violence when taken internally, and commonly destroys life in a very short time"—and continues he, in a dose of "one fourth of a grain, it excites nausea and slight chills. By continuing it in such doses, it destroys the appetite, excites vomiting, pains in the stomach and bowels, painful diarrhœa, great anxiety and oppression in the breast, debility and emaciation, numbness of the hands and feet, dropsical swellings, tremor and paralysis. From the statement of Dr. Paris, it is both destructive to animal and vegetable life, that the influence of the Arsenical vapours near the copper smelting works of Cornwall and Wales "is very apparent in the condition both of the animals and vegetables in the vicinity." From the observations of M. Jaeger, it appears that "the death of vegetables is induced by Arsenic from the gradual absorption and distribution of the poison by the vessels and cellular membrane, so that the plants die in succession as the particles of the Arsenic reach them."

The following terrible effects attending the administration of Arsenic is described by Orfila—"An austere taste in the mouth; frequent ptyalism;* continual spitting; constriction of the pharynx† and œsophagus;‡ teeth set on edge; hiccups; nausea; vomiting of brown or bloody matter; anxiety; frequent fainting fits; burning heat at the precordia;§ inflammation of the lips, tongue, palate, throat and stomach; acute pain of stomach, rendering the mildest drinks intolerable; black stools of indescribable fœtor, pulse frequent, oppressed and irregular, sometimes slow and unequal; palpitation of heart; syn-

* Salivation.
† The muscular bag at the back part of the mouth.
‡ The tube that carries the food into the stomach.
§ The foropart of the region of the chest.

cope;* undistinguishable thirst; burning sensation over the whole body resembling a consuming fire; at times an icy coldness; scanty urine, of a red or bloody appearance—altered expression of countenance; a livid circle around the eyelids; swelling and itching of the whole body, which becomes covered with livid spots, or with a miliary eruption, prostration of strength, loss of feeling, especially in the feet and hands; delirium convulsions, sometimes accompanied with an insupportable priapism; loss of the hair; separation of the epidermis;† horrible convulsions and death.

ANTIMONY, and its different preparations, as Oxide of Antimony, Tartar Emetic, Tartar Emetic Ointment, James' Powder &c.

The ancients were acquainted with this metal. Pliny informs us that it was found in silver ore. It generally contains a portion of Arsenic. Basil Valentine, a German Monk is the first who describes the process of extracting it from the ore. He by the internal administration of it, (although unintentionally it appears,) poisoned his brother Monks; hence its present name, Antimony, or Anti-Monk.

No metal, not even Mercury, has attracted so much the attention of physicians—one party extolling it as an infallible specific in every disease; while another derided it as a most virulent poison which ought to be expunged from the list of medicine.

It appears that Paracelsus, who it seems had an itching for dabbling in nearly all the metallic medicines, was one of its warmest advocates, and recommended it as a sovereign remedy in the Plague that raged with considerable violence at Bohemia, in 1562. Instead, however, of its proving itself a valuable specific in this disease, its administration was on the contrary productive of the most dangerous consequences, and was denounced by the Medical Faculty of Paris as a fatal poison; the consequence of which, the French Parliament issued a severe decree against its internal employment in 1566.

All the oxides of Antimony are somewhat soluble in water; in this respect it resembles the oxide of Arsenic in approaching an acid state.

Antimony is capable of combining with Oxygen, and forming an acid called antimonious acid. By the addition of Cream of Tartar to Antimony, in boiling water tartarized Antimony or tartar emetic is formed. Cream of Tartar is composed of Potas and tartaric acid, and hence the true character of Tartar Emetic is tartrate of Antimony and Potas. The taste of Tartar emetic is nauseous and caustic. In this form it is made use of in medicine, sometimes by uniting it with some nauseating plant, at other times dissolving it in water and giving the patient small quntities at a time, as in table spoonful doses, until the emetic effect is produced. Tartar emetic when rubbed with lard forms tartar emetic Ointmeut—used for rubbing over the chest for the purpose of producing pustules and eruptions on the skin. It is also used combined with Mercury, Sulphur, and with Lime in the nostrum called James' Fever Powder.

Antimony, when taken internally, produces sickness of the stomach, vertigo, anxiety, insensibility and delirium. The experiments of Brodie on living animals, with this metal, produces paralysis, insensibility and loss of the power of motion. On opening them he found the pulsation of the heart exceedingly weak, and although artificial respiration was kept up, it soon ceased to act.

Tartarized Antimony or the oxyde of Antimony, both being soluble are as capable of being absorbed in the system as Mercury, and extending its destructive, irritating and poisonous influence to every organ, which is plainly evinced by its action on the system, in cases where its effects become obvious, which are an austere metallic taste in the mouth, nausea, copious vomiting, hiccough, burning pain in the stomach, cholic, frequent evacuations from the bowels of a slimy and blue appearance often tinged with blood, fainting, small, contracted and accelerated pulse, surface of the body cold with clammy sweats, burning inward fever, intense thirst, difficult respiration, loss of sense, convulsive movements, very painful cramps, prostration and death.

* Fainting or swooning.
† The skin.

Where these dreadful effects do not follow its use, it is capable of being decomposed by the various fluids, constituents of the human body and they in becoming acrid, poison the solids, at the same time depriving them of the requisite degree of material to supply their important changes and growth. The most serious and deplorable consequences follow this course of treatment. The most important fluids of the human body become decomposed, changing their composition from that of healthy to the most fatal or deleterious venom, to wit, the bile, the nervous and glandular fluids, and even the blood itself. Look at the blue livid appearance of the skin and its dead and inactive state where this metallic poison has been used as in fevers, pulmonary and bronchial affections —That many dyspeptic complaints are produced by its use there is little doubt; as it even decomposes the gastric juice, producing gastritis, attended with hiccough, a burning and gnawing sensation is felt in the stomach, belching of acrid and caustic liquor and frequent ineffectual attempts at vomiting.

Orfila, on poisons, makes the following remarks on the effects of antimonial preparations, " It is to be remarked that these preparations, more particularly occasion copious and obstinate vomiting, large evacuations by stool, great difficulty of breathing, and such a constriction of the throat, that the patient is unable to swallow any thing, finally very painful cramps, a sort of intoxication, and a more or less considerable prostration of the vital forces."

Consumption, all diseases of the lungs, are aggravated by antimonial preparations yea, in many cases it produces consumption

M. Gerard, an European Physician, states, that " its internal use, sometimes produces pustules, occupying considerable portion of the intestinal canal, similar to those produced on the skin by its application." Another Medical writer observes, that when given even in doses of a few grains, he has known it to produce sudden, dangerous, and fatal collapses, and a persisting and uncontrolable catharsis, in consequence of the enythema and irritation excited in the mucous surface of the stomach and intestines.

Dr. Heustis, says, " perhaps there is no medicine in the catalogue of the Materia Medica that has been productive of such opposite effects as this; at one time when exhibited under favorable circumstances, putting a stop to the progress of the disease at the very threshold; and at another, precipitating the patient hastily into the arms of death. As far as my observation extends, I think I am warranted in saying, that tartar emetic can never be prudently exhibited in the high and malignant grades of bilious fever. I am confirmed in this opinion from having seen and known so many instances of alarming, and sometimes fatal prostration, produced by its exhibition; I have known persons in a high fever, with a strong and full pulse, and generally increased temperature of the body, in less than two hours after taking this poisonous medicine, to be affected with a death-like coldness; the pulse at the wrist no longer perceptible, the eye inanimate, the lips, cheeks and extremities, exhibiting the lividity of death, a cold and copious sweat exuding from the general surface of the body and every symptom of approaching dissolution."

SILVER.—Nitrate of Silver, or Lunar Caustic, Filings of Silver, Nitrate of Silver Pills, &c.

At what period this metal was discovered and who recommended it as an internal or external remedial agent in disease is not known—it is probable that it was known as early as Gold, which has been supposed to have been the first metal employed by man. The first authentic account we have of its being prescribed and recommended as a medicine, is to be found in the writings of Bombastus Paracelsus and " Vitalist" Stahl who speak of it as a specific in epilepsy.

Nitrate of Silver is highly extolled by the mineralists as one of the most valuable Metallic tonics in the whole of their Materia Medica. None of the metallic preparations has received so high eulogiums as this, from Paracelsus, Stahl, Simms, Cappe, Nord, Roget, Powell,

Bruce, Thacher, Eberle and other luminaries of the mineral practice in diseases of Epilepsy, Mania, Tumors and "sympathetic" palpitations of the heart; St. Vitus' Dance, Dropsy, Fluor Albus, Scrofula, Mercurial disease; Diseases produced by the adminstration of Lead; Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, bowels, &c. &c.

Nitrate of Silver is composed of Nitric Acid and Silver, and is one of the most irritating and corrosive metallic poisons. It is more generally known under the name of Lunar Caustic, an outward application to warts, fungus flesh, &c. as an eating and burning substance. It is also frequently administered internally in the form of Pills, combined with some powerful narcotic in order in a measure to destroy sensibility of the nervous power, that the sceptic effects of the metal may not be so sensibly felt.

"Nitrate of Silver" says the U. S. Dispensatory, "produces the effects of the corrosive poisons." "Caution must be exercised not to continue it too long, as it is apt to weaken the stomach." "In epilepsy it has gained some celebrity as a remedy; but, though sometimes beneficial, it often fails. Its effects have been found to be most favorable in this disease when it acts upon the bowels." (!)

Sementini, an Italian physician, says, "that a cutaneous eruption of a pustular kind, frequently appears in those who are taking this remedy; and that when this takes place, we may be assured of the beneficial influence of the medicine." (!)

"In my own practice," adds Dr. Eberle, "It has but very seldom produced any decided advantages, although I have given it largely and perseveringly in several instances. He also adds, that it is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that the long continued use of Nitrate of Silver is capable of giving a permanent black color to the skin."

GOLD—and its preparations, as Muriate of Gold, Oxide of Gold, &c.

Gold seems to have been known from the earliest period, and valued highly by all races of men, owing perhaps in a great measure to its scarcity and beauty.

During the tirade of the alchemists against the vegetable treatment, this metal which they ridiculously contended they could manufacture out of the baser metals, as lead, copper, &c., was held by them as sovereign in its effects as a medicine; but owing to its deleterious nature as a remedial agent, it soon fell into disrepute. It was not until 1810, that it was again brought forward by Dr. Chrestien of Montellier, who published a treatise upon it extolling it as a remedy in Scrofulous and Syphilitic diseases.

Gold in any of its preparations when administered, produces inflammation of the whole system which is rapidly followed by ulceration of the stomach and bowels terminating in death. Orfila ranks the Muriate of Gold among the most poisonous substances. Chrestien asserts that it is incomparably stronger than Corrosive Sublimate. He administered it in doses, at first no larger than one fifteenth of a grain, and if pushed beyond one tenth of a grain, it never failed to excite fever and inflammatory symptoms. "Pontin and several Swedish physicians, who have tried this remedy, state that they never obtained any real advantage from its use." The U. S. Dispensatory says. "The preparations of Gold are decidedly poisonous, though in different degrees." A work entitled "Quacks and Quackery," written in support of the mineral system, has the honesty to say that it is one of the most corrosive and irritating poisons and soon causes death.

COPPER—and its preparations, as Blue Vitriol, amoniated Copper, acetate of Copper, (Verdigris.)

"If we except Gold and Silver, Copper seems to have been more early known than any other metal. In the first ages of the world, before the method of working iron was discovered, Copper was the principal ingredient in all domestic utensils and instruments of war. Even during the Trojan war as we learn from Homer, the combatants had no other armor but what was made of bronze, which is a mixture of Copper and Tin. The word Copper is derived from the island of Cyprus, where it was first discovered, or

least wrought to any extent by the Greeks."

When any of the preparations of Copper are taken internally they produce a copperish taste in the mouth; nausea and vomiting: violent pain in the stomach and bowels; frequent black and bloody stools; small irregular, sharp, and frequent pulse; fainting; burning thirst: difficulty of breathing; cold clammy sweats; small quantity of urine; violent head-ache; cramps, convulsions and death. Who first introduced it as a medicine is not known.

ZINC—Oxide of Zinc, &c.

The preparation called Oxide of Zinc was introduced by Gaubius, who obtained his knowledge of its "remediate powers from a celebrated quack."

Its action upon the system is violent, producing vomiting, spasms of the stomach, constipation or diarrhœa, inflammation of the bowels, convulsions and paralysis. It is given in Epilepsy, Worms, Chronic Histeria, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spasmodic Asthma and Small Pox.

BISMUTH—Oxide of Bismuth.

This metallic Oxide was introduced into practice by Dr. Odier of Geneva. Its action upon the system is similar to theOxide of Zinc; as alarming distress in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa or constipation, colic, heat in the breast, vertigo, drowsiness and death. It is recommended in epilepsy, palpitations of the heart, and spasmodic discases.

LEAD—Sugar of Lead. Carbonate of Lead, Red Oxide of Lead, &c

The U. S. Dispensatory states—"when introduced into the system by imperceptible degrees, it acts injuriously on the nervous system, producing a peculiar colic, called lead colic and palsy, which is at most, always partial and incomplete. Dr. A. J. Thompson, of London, states, "that of all the ordinary preparations of lead, the carbonate is the most virulent—and that those Salts which are easily convertible into the carbonate are also highly poisonous." Sugar of Lead is an irritant poison—its use produces violent pains in the bowels and obstinate constipation called lead colic, affecting the muscles, depriving them of their support. as witnessed in those who work in lead or have been subjected to its influence.

Carbonate of Lead is most generally used as an external application to ulcers and to inflamed surfaces and is capable of being absorbed into the circulation producing the above poisonous effects.

Acetate, or Sugar of Lead is the form in which the mineral physicians usually prescribe internally in bleeding of the lungs intestines and uterus; Dysentery, Cholera of children, in checking vomiting, &c. notwithstanding these mineralists, who recommend it so highly in disease, speak in the strongest terms of its poisonous and deleterious effects upon the human system—Sage consistency this, truly! They say, to use the language of the U. S. Dispensatory, "it acts as an irritant poison, producing inflammation of the alimentary canal, if the patient survives for some time!"

IRON—The preparations of Iron are numerous, amounting to upwards of 20 different kinds; they are prescribed in general debility and "relaxation of fibre" and languid circulation—in diseases of hysteria, fluor albus, gleet, scrofula, rickets, St. Vitus' dance, Palsy, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, &c.

Its use produces heat, thirst, headache, difficulty of breathing, and other distressing effects.

Professor Liebeg of the University of Giessen, in his work on Organic Chemistry, says, "The true Organic poisons are those articles which possess the power to form fixed permanent compounds with the muscular fibres and membranes, salts of lead, Bismuth, Copper, Mercury and Iron are of this class."

For remedial purposes, the preparations are usually conjoined with other tonic or alterative articles, as Myrrh, Gentian, Alkalies or Acids which are really beneficial without any deleterious consequences and all the permanent benefit accruing, we are disposed to impute to these adjuvants, we freely admit that a transient stimulus with increased digestive power and nervous energy results from iron alone. But those who notice closely the effects of a long continued use of the preparations of

iron, will discover eventually that the florid flush of the face, the increased heat of the surface, the mental energy &c., will gradually decline under their continued use, an increased irritability of the various organs, with general debility will supervene, so much so, that often the patient cannot bear any article of a bracing nature at all—the florid cheeks will become pallid or an excessive unhealthy crimson or hectic flush, and the surface preternaturally sensitive to alterations of heat and cold —the secretions again either deficient in quantity or imperfect in quality—while all attempts to lessen these conditions by a farther use of any preparations of iron will be fruitless.

The many virtues of Mineral Water, which contain a small portion of iron can very well be explained without conceding any remediate agency to any mineral whatever. The Muriate of Soda and Carbonate of Soda, as well as several other non-mineral ingredients, which they contain are useful medicinal articles, which connected with "scenery" and salutary exercise, often prove serviceable to the invalid. For a more extended analysis of the action of the preparations of iron we refer to our work entitled "Philosophical Medical Journal." We here close our Chapter on "Metallic Medicines."

Fellow Countrymen, we know the above statements to be facts, glaring before you, will you rest contented to suffer, or will you arouse to a man, as freemen, and tell the monopolizing faculty that you will be trifled with no longer that you are done with poisonous and artificial remedies and will use only those which will act in harmony with the laws of your existence—and we promise in return, that your wives, your children, even your countrymen will suffer less sickness, less debility, live to a more advanced age, and enjoy a state of mind and body, calculated to render the sweets and pleasures of a freeman's life worth the living for.

CHAPTER III.

VEGETABLES AND THEIR POISONOUS PROPERTIES.

Though we are of that class of practitioners of medicine who repudiate the use of metallics, either in their simple or combined state as remedial agents in the treatment of diseases, and contend that the *true* medicinal substances are *only* to be found in the vegetable kingdom. Yet, we are free to admit that there are many vegetables which contain substances poisonous, even in their minutes' doses, to the animal economy; and which we contend do not contain any remedial properties whatever.

That vegetable agents are the only proper remedies for the treatment of diseases, no one who understands the philosophy of vegetable and animal matter will attempt to deny. What is animal matter but a concentration of the properties of vegetable matter? Yet this may be met by the graduates of the *Metallic Institutes* of *Medicine*, with the assertion, we say "assertion," for we defy them to prove the truth of it, that vegetable and animal matter contain metallic substances. To such we would say, name to us the vegetable that contains Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, Lead, Copper, Iron, Silver, Bismuth, or any metal whatever? Can vegetation exist and be supported in a metallic bed? Such stupidity of reasoning on the part of the infatuated physician, shows a want of information of the laws and grades of matter.

Prussic Acid stands at the head of vegetable poisons—one drop of this acid, placed upon the eye of a dog will prove instantaneously fatal—the action of this acid is strictly confined to the nervous system, neutralizing the fluid by which their power of action becomes perfectly paralised and death results.

Hufeland relates, that a man about to be taken up as a thief, took Prussic acid,

staggered a few steps and fell. The pulse could not be felt, and there was no trace of breathing. In a few minutes there was a single violent expiration.

Orfila states, that a servant girl swallowed a small glassful of Alcohol saturated with Prussic acid. In two minutes she fell dead.

Beck states, that a Chemist in Paris applied a bottle of the acid to his nose, alarming symptoms immediately commenced and continued throughout the day.

IODINE,—This vegetable salt was first discovered in 1812, by Courtois, a soda manufacturer of Paris. It is a constituent of many marine plants; as the common sea weeds, &c., of sponge, oysters; in sea water, salt springs; in many springs at Saratoga, &c.

Iodine was first used and recommended as a medicine, by Dr. Coindet, of Geneva, who employed it in *bronchocelle.**

This article is used both internally and externally, in the form of Ointment, Solution, Tincture, &c. Recommended for enlargement of the glands of the breast; of the Liver and Spleen; Cancer, Venereal Complaints, Ulcers; Ovarian Dropsy, Leprosy, Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Gout, White Swelling, Deafness, Fistula, Distortions of the Spine, Piles, &c.

It is observed by Breza, "that like mercury, iodine maintains a permanent action on the system, for a considerable time after its administration has been suspended."

Coindet gives the following description of the action of iodine. "Highly accelerated pulse, palpitation, frequent dry cough, great loss of strength and emaciation, swelling and tremors of the lower extremities, wasting of the *mamæ*,* and a continued and annoying increase or appetite."

Dr. Eberle states, "certain individuals can never take it in doses sufficient to affect the constitution without very unpleasant consequences; such as dimness of vision, indistinct hearing, fallacious touch and various other nervous symptoms."

In some individuals iodine produces a peculiar itching or tingling sensation over the whole surface of the body; and its external application in the form of ointment, is said sometimes to cause a total loss of sensation in that part of the integuments on which it is rubbed, extending itself occasionally to those parts which are supplied by the same nerves of sensation."

SULPHATE of QUINIA. This salt is obtained from Peruvian Bark, by means of sulphuric acid. It is recommended and lavishly prescribed in intermitting fevers. Experience has shown its administration in many cases to have proved deleterious and dangerous to the system; to prove which we only have to cast our eyes over the pages of those who have written on the subject of Quinia, when we find the author highly extolling its virtues in one paragraph to be condemned in the next. Thus it is with Dr. Eberle upon the virtues of this article.

"Experience" says he, "has indeed established its excellent powers as a remedy in intermitting fevers and other analagous *periodical* affections, usually treated by tonics." Again, "Occasionally, this preparation acts strongly upon the alimentary canal, producing violent purging or vomiting." And again, the same author observes. "A full dose is usually followed by a manifest increase of the temperature of the surface, and a feeling of tension and fullness in the head. Its tendency to determine the blood to the brain, is indeed very considerable. When full and frequent doses are taken, the countenance generally becomes flushed, and the vessels of the head turgid, attended with a sense of confusion, heaviness of the head, and often ringing in the ears. In three instances under my observation, the cerebral congestion produced by this article, was so violent as to give rise to a singular form of delirium, resembling the mental derangement which is excited by an over dose of Strammonium."

To this catalogue of morbid symptoms produced by the use of this drug, we might add, without over-stepping the bounds of truth, which many can bear witness who have been subjected to "full

* A tumour on the fore part of the neck, and seated between the wind-pipe and skin.
* The breast.

and frequent doses" of Quinia in fever and ague; swelling or enlarging of the liver and spleen—the bile becomes acrid and depraved—nervous system deranged—watery state of the blood, terminating in dropsy and death.

There are many other poisonous preparations and extracts that are obtained from the vegetable kingdom, which should never be prescribed as medicine. as Croton Oil, Oil of Tansey, Hydriodate of Potassa, Oxalic Acid, Oil of Savin, Ergot or spurred Rye, Extract of Hemlock, Opium, Morphine, and all the preparations of Opium, &c &c,

The vegetables which are devoid of all useful medicinal qualities and which are highly destructive to animal life, are deadly Nightshade, Henbane or Hyosyamus; Hemlock, or sometimes called poison Hemlock; Nux Vomica; Thorn Apple or James Town Weed, Digitalis, or Fox Glove; Bitter Almonds, &c. &c.

CHAPTER IV.

MEANS RESORTED TO IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES WHICH ARE MECHANICAL IN THEIR APPLICATION.

BLEEDING—Has long been practised: even so early as the time of Hippocrates. He bled his patients to excess, sometimes opening two veins at once, and frequently suffering the blood to flow to such an extent as to produce fainting. The practice of modern physicians is not so frequently carried to such an extent as to produce fainting; but the operation is oftener repeated. In inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c. recourse is immediately had to bleeding. For what purpose? To lessen the inflammatory action of the affected part—to relieve the pain, or difficulty of breathing, as the case may be. Does it relieve? Certainly: In many cases it does. How? By lessening the quantity of blood, by which means the force of the circulation is reduced; the vessels become less distended, and the pain thereby mitigated. How long ere the same operation is required to be repeated? But a few hours and it requires repetition. What must be the effect, if every few hours blood be drawn from a *healthy, robust* person, would not the system become exhausted? Must not the strength of the constitution sink under it? Is not the whole system, which is nourished and supported by the blood, thus deprived of the requisite material for its growth and strength? In pleurisy there is a determination of blood to the pleura, a congestion of blood in that membrane: is there no other mode of relief but blood-letting? Can no course be adopted to equalize the circulation? Are there no attenuants—no refrigerants—no rubefacients? Cannot the blood be induced to leave the part?

The manner in which disease is overcome by bleeding, is by debilitating the system so far as to deprive it of its power of action. Yet the disease is not thereby cured; it is only changed from an acute to a chronic, fixing itself upon some internal organ, as the liver or lungs; and should the patient eventually recover, he owes it to the kindness of some good dame, nurse, and his constitution alone. The assertion that bleeding is requisite in consequence of a surplus quantity of blood, termed "plethoric state of the system," "a fullness of habit of body," &c., is untenable and cannot be maintained or supported.

Blood can only be produced in proportion to the food we use, and if in a healthy state must constantly make its deposites throughout the system, and the result that must follow, will be an increase of flesh, and a more robust athletic and vigorous constitution. It may be asked, would you bleed in congestion of the brain, or apoplexy? Not at all! These affections are produced in consequence of the blood becoming thick, viscid or glutinous; which consequently impedes its cir-

culation and does not return from the head by the veins as fast as it is thrown through the arteries by the heart; hence the accumulation or congestion.

Can no course be adopted other than to separate, mutilate and destroy the beautiful and unique arrangement of those delicate vessels that serve as conduits in conducting the purple stream of life, through a thousand winding lanes and avenues of the human body for its sustenance and growth: Are the sticklers for the antiphlogistic treatment justifiable, with all their wisdom of science, in disarranging that which they are incapable of re-arranging! Has nature in her wisdom so over-stepped the bounds of perfection in not placing in every arm a faucet that we might draw off at our leisure the "surplus" amount of blood? or has man, speculative man, been invested with the right to manufacture an instrument by which it could be accomplished?

The fatal effects of blood-letting are strongly pourtrayed by judicious writers. The late learned and experienced Dr. J. F. Lobstein, of the medical faculty of Paris, late physician of the Military Hospital and Army of France, and member of nearly all the medical societies in the civilized world, as also of several literary and benevolent associations, makes the following remarks:

"Were bleeding and mercury totally prohibited, a great many physicians would find themselves in the inextricable mazes of a sad dilemma; their time easily disposed of. It is astonishing to find that so many persons, and still more astonishing that so many physicians have fallen into this extravagance. Blood, the most precious matter for life, is lavishly squandered where there is no necessity; yes, often without knowledge, for what purporse. My remarks shall therefore convince my fellow citizens, that so far from blood-letting being beneficial, it is productive of the most serious and fatal effects. Should I contribute by these remarks, to save more lives in future, and avert this cruel practice, I would feel that gratification which arises from a consciousness of having performed a good act. How much it is to be regretted that such an awful scourge of humanity should exist."

Dr. Maywood, in his remarks on blood-letting, says, "The doctrine of blood-letting, so much insisted on by medical men, is fraught with most serious consequences to mankind; and therefore, the conscientious physician is, in duty bound to examine its merits accurately."

A medical writer observes of Dr. Rush, the great advocate of venesection "A very worthy physician of our acquaintance, a few years since, put out a pamphlet to establish the value of bleeding in fevers; and the only rule we could gather from it, was to bleed; if the bleeding did no good, bleed again that it might do good; if it did good, bleed again that it might do more good. At length he fell sick himself, (for physicians, as well as others, alas! are mortal,) not with fever, but with some chronic affection. He bled himself, and he bled again and again, (for no one else could be found to bleed him sufficiently,) and he died at last, lamenting that if he only could have bled himself once more he should have recovered; but in his last attempt, a mist came over his eyes, and his hand could not command his lancet; and he must die for the want of bleeding!"

An eminent English surgeon, states, that, "Though the ill effects of the loss of blood, unless excessive, are seldom perceivable in youth, yet they rarely fail of being felt before the age of forty-five. People who have been often bled when young, about this period of life begin to be afflicted with chronic pains. They recover very slowly from fits of illness, and are very liable to febrile paroxysms and a variety of other disorders."

Dr. Macintosh remarks that, "No physician, however wise and experienced, can tell what quantity of blood ought to be taken in any given time."

Dr. Thatcher, in his Practice of Medicine, page 208, observes, that, "We have no *infallible index* to direct us."—"a precipitate decision is fraught with danger, and a mistake may be certain death."

Dr. Reed says. "If the employment of the lancet was abolished altogether, it would perhaps, save annually a greater number of lives, than in one year, the sword has ever destroyed."

To which we may add, in the language

of Dr. Henry. "Abominable is the murdering quack, who forever impatient to unsheath his blood-thirsty lancet, draws from a fever patient the irreparable balsam of life."

Bleeding produces convulsions, palsy, impotence, epilepsy, apoplexy, hysteric fits, consumption and dropsy; and those individuals who have been in the habit of getting bled, especially females, are certain to lead a wretched existence: being attacked with weakness, nervousness, &c. Gen. Washington was killed by blood-letting, mercury and antimony. Eighty or ninety ounces of blood were taken from him in the course of twelve hours, besides two "*moderate*" doses of calomel, accompanied with an injection; then five grains of calomel, and five or six grains of tartar emetic, &c. and in this manner was the beloved Father of his country tortured to death. Lord Byron called bleeding the "destructive art of healing"---it proved so in his case.

ISSUES AND SETONS.—This practice has been instituted in order to divert the diseased fluid from an affected part to an artificial channel; thereby to relieve the system from the oppression and difficulty under which it labored. The practice is quite common, especially in affection of the lungs. Yet it is impossible to suppose, that any permanent benefit can arise where the morbid matter producing this result is continually generating and acquiring strength. It may in some instances, prolong the life of the patient for a short time; but even that is doubtful, as the facilities granted for the disengagement of this morbid matter might produce an increased tendency in the system to its generation. Their action is always unpleasant and disagreeable, and frequently produces considerable debility. In fact it is but another drain through which life must continue to ebb.

BLISTERS.—The precise time, and by whom, blisters were first introduced into practice, we are not able to determine. Previous to the discovery of the vescicating power of spanish flies, various powerful stimulants or escharotics were employed for that purpose. Since the introduction of this article they have been, and are yet very extensively employed, and their use is strongly recommended in almost every derangement of the abdominal organs, as well as inflammation of the lungs and pleura. Likewise, in fevers and a vast variety of other complaints. Yet there are numerous instances of the evils produced by them.—On some constitutions a poisonous impression is made, attended with quickened pulse, dryness of the mouth and fauces, heat of the skin, nervousness and stranguary, and even convulsions; and some physicians have been so much alarmed, by the occasional occurrence of these symptoms, as to induce them to apply the remedy with great hesitation. That these affections result from the absorption of the active and irritative principles of cantharides into the circulation, there can be no question. But the above admitted evils, are not to be compared with the mischievous consequences, too frequently resulting from their use. The human system is at all times more or less impregnated with that morbid matter, which is constantly carried through the system by the circulation, which is capable of engendering disease: therefore, by placing a blister over any organ; that organ becomes weakened or so far debilitated as to render it incapable to resist the influence of this morbid matter. Such organ is thereby in a condition not to resist, but to become the convenient receptacle for whatever train of morbid humor may be forming in the system. How frequently is it the case, where an individual has had a blister placed over the region of the Liver; that, upon the occurrence of any slight change of the atmosphere, or, having taken a slight cold, the first sensation of pain will be experienced in that part. In Pulmonary Consumption, what agent can be more conducive to the permanent establishment of that disease, than a blister over the thorax? How long ere an affection of the Lungs would accrue, in that individual most free from it, by placing a blister over the chest. Like bleeding, urgent symptoms may sometimes be relieved by it; yet it predisposes to permanent injury, by the determination which it creates of the fluids to the blistered part. A little reflection will convince us of their utter uselessness in Con-

sumption, when we consider the little influence they can possibly have directly upon the lungs. The lungs hang in the chest, they have no connection with it, and are only attached to the chest by the pulmonary vessels; and to the neck by the windpipe. Of the evils of blistering, the cases are numerous. Of all the afflictions to which mankind are liable, none are so appalling to the humane and sensitive physician as that produced by burns. Few out of the pale of the profession are aware how frequently burns, apparently trivial and insignificant, are followed by fatal results, preceded in some cases by symptoms of a decidedly typhoid character, in others disturbance of the mental functions amounting even to madness, and again not unfrequently are the symptoms so fallacious as to deceive any but the most experienced in prognosis, in regard to the fatal event. Now, if there be so much danger from the inflammation of the capillary nerves, by fire; how can the same effect be free from danger, when produced by blisters? Does not pathology daily prove to us that the cutaneous system is more acutely sensitive than any other organ. To follow nature, to produce a natural determination to the surface of the body is consistent and proper, such is the course nature pursues in a state of health. But who will assert, that an ulcerated and suppurative surface is a healthy action? Will the advocates of blistering contend that nature frequently produces ulcers on the surface of the body, and so relieves internal affections? We ask, if the various outlets of the body are not destined to carry off excretions of the body peculiar to their offices, why has nature ordained more than one emunctory? Would they defend the doctrine by asserting, that so long as it be evacuated, it matters not by what emunctory it be done? Is nature's course always beneficial? This is, when unperverted by unfavorable circumstances, true; but when perverted, does it not pursue a course leading to death? They would be unwilling to deny this, as it leaves the treatment pursued entirely and only chargeable with the fatal result. So numerous and so well founded are the objections against blisters, that it is a matter of wonder that they have not been long since exploded.

That the action of cantharides produces inflammation of the bladder by symptoms of stranguary, is universally conceded. Is there any proof of its morbid influence being confined to the bladder? How does it produce these deleterious effects? Is it not by absorption? Why may they not by these means be carried to any other organ?

The deleterious effects complained of, are such as reasoning a priori, might be expected from such a medicine passing quickly through the system. But when carried to other parts, the effects would be more gradually developed, so as to obscure the fact. We can see no fair reason for doubting the liability of its producing ulceration in any other organ; especially if that organ be susceptible from previous irritation, to greater excitability.

STEAMING, as practiced by some, at least, experience has shown, is not without its evils; and these sometimes have proved to be of the most serious character, even in the destruction of life. It may be said that where such was the case, the operation was performed by those unacquainted with the process.—We admit them to have been unacquainted with the result, or the effects likely to be produced: had they been so, no excuse could be satisfactory thus to jeopardize life—a patient can be almost as easily steamed or sweated to death, as bled to death—the process and result is not vastly different. Steaming to a moderate extent, in many cases of acute disease, is doubtless very beneficial, particularly vapour baths; but the repeated inordinate extent to which it is often carried, from the very nature of the case must produce serious mischief; and even more permanent than that of blood-letting.—When bleeding is had recourse to, the thick or glutinous portion of the blood is discharged from the orifice, as well as the more fluid parts; but in steaming, the most fluid parts of the blood are disengaged, whilst the thick, viscid or glutinous principle is left behind, or retained in the system; this effect becomes very soon obvious, by an almost entire pros-

tration of the nervous energy. The nerves, like all the other solids of the body, derive their support from the blood, and when the blood becomes thick and viscid, it cannot impart, or rather the nerves themselves, cannot receive that supply necessary for their support and nourishment. The idea likewise of steaming in every affection, appears utterly fallacious; some complaints can only be aggravated and promoted by it; and particularly where there is great debility or prostration of strength, which so frequently characterize affections of the lungs, or other chronic disorders. It would appear that there have been instances where patients have expired under the operation; and although it is alleged that it occurred through mismanagement or ignorance, and that regular practitioners are subjected to the same mishaps by their mode of treatment, it neither justifies the one nor excuses the other. He who practices medicine, ought at least to know how much his patient can withstand, particularly when it is in his power, every moment of the operation, to increase or decrease its action; the truth is, the whole practice is objectionable, and cannot be tolerated by the scientific practical physician.

EMETICS are deemed a valuable class of medicines, by both mineral and Botanic Physicians. The treatment has long been sanctioned by much high authority, and any attempt on my part to disparage their use, will doubtless be met with strong argument in support of their utility. As useful as they may appear to be, defended by argument ever so strong, I am satisfied, and much experience will afford ample testimony, of serious evils resulting from their use; especially where employed to the almost unlimited extent so frequently practised by its particular votaries. I cannot consider that nature ever designed the contents of the stomach should be discharged by the mouth; yet it is said does not nature indicate this, when she is about to disgorge the stomach of its contents? The contents of the stomach being offensive to her, does she not repel it? Is this action of the stomach not sufficient to determine us in our prognosis? If the peristaltic motion governed the stomach, as well as the bowels, it would be; but the case is vastly different, one is the regular action conducive to health; the other, the irregular action indicative of disease. One is the healthy action of the intestines—the other, the irritability of the stomach, dependant upon disease. But we are again asked shall we not give an emetic to disengage the offending matter from the stomach? What?—increase the irritability? Would it not be better to allay it? But, it is again said—the emetic acts by relaxation! Relax the stomach—deprive it of its energy—subdue its ability, to compel it to evacuate its contents! This is incomprehensible—but were this even probable, and were I to admit it to be so, by such relaxation, might not permanent injury accrue to the stomach? The safest step is to avoid the danger altogether.

I think every judicious practitioner will agree with me in this particular. The proper and only course of the alimentary canal is downward. It is the course clearly pointed out in the anatomy of all animated beings. To institute emetics is to reverse nature's known and obvious laws. Who that will reflect for one moment, but must perceive the injurious action of emetics, particularly in bilious affections, where they are so frequently prescribed. A physician is called to a patient, laboring under a bilious affection, which is invariably produced from a disease of the liver: he at once prescribes an emetic, and the patient throws up a quantity of bile. "See what a quantity of bile he has thrown up," says the physician—"It is well that I gave him the emetic." Is it known that the stomach cannot tolerate bile, but immediately ejects it the instant it is induced into it? Is the physician not aware that the very emetic urged the bile, (of which he speaks,) into the stomach? If this is the effect, and that it is so, is indisputable; how improper is an emetic—especially their frequent repetition as in bilious affections. I do not mean to be understood, that emetics are invariably useless, there may be cases where they may prove beneficial; it is their too frequent use that I object to.

An emetic would be useful, where it were necessary to evacuate immediately the contents of the stomach, as in cases of swallowing some powerful eschorotic, or narcotic—especially where we have not the neutralizing agents at hand, yet their use is seldom required. The use of emetics has led many physicians into error. They generally have a sudorific effect, in consequence of the excitement produced by their operation; and the benefits arising therefrom, are attributed to the evacuation of the stomach. Where emetics are employed, we are decidedly opposed to tartarized antimony, as this article, it is well known, is capable, in the form of ointment, of producing pustules upon the skin, when externally applied. It cannot, therefore, be difficult for us to imagine, what must be their action upon the tender coats of the stomach. If used at all, vegetable emetics, are far the least objectionable.

CATHARTICS (STIMULATING,) when judiciously administered, with regard to the promotion of the secretions, are a valuable class of remedies provided the articles, of which they are composed are not too acrid, or irritative a quality. Cathartics may be combined with valuable alteratives, and should the cathartic properties be slow in their action, the alterative or purifying properties, will become assimilated with the blood, and hence very important and beneficial results may arise, in very many cases of disease. If cathartics are very active and quick in their operation, they pass off, producing no other beneficial results, than that of evacuating the contents of the alimentary canal; in some instances, this becomes necessary, particularly when there appears considerable constipation of the bowels. A doctrine was some time since advanced by Dr. Hamilton, advocating in the strongest terms the use of cathartics; he applied them in cases of fevers, which is certainly in most cases very judicious treatment; yet, in those cases where there exists inflammation of the intestines, characterized by the tongue being red at the tip and the edges, and brown in the middle; the abdomen tumid, tense, and exceedingly tender to the touch, and watery flocculent stools; in such cases, nothing can be more injurious than the administration of cathartics. Since which several individuals it appears have seized upon his ideas and appropriated them to their own use, not only in the treatment of fever, but in every case of disease, and so industrious have they been in advocating their theory of draining the system, purging the body, purifying the blood &c. that those not sufficiently conversant with the manner in which medicines to produce beneficial effects ought to operate, have been led in some instances into very serious errors, even in some cases we fear, to the destruction of human life. Cathartics act by irritation, and lubrication, such as act by irritation, produce a thin and watery discharge from the bowels. The irritation which they produce upon the mucus membrane, the skin or coat which lines the intestines, produce a secretion or determination of the fluids to the bowels, and this accumulation of fluids in the bowels is followed by their disengagement, and may be regarded as artificial diarrhœa. Hence must be seen at one glance by the attentive observer, that the frequent use of cathartics, as advocated by some, are not so beneficial, (to say the least of them) as they would appear to induce the public to believe. The constant use of them frequently induces much debility, and impairs the regular action of the intestines. It is astonishing that this fact is not more reflected upon, when the patient is desired to commence with four pills as a cathartic, and to take them every day, daily increasing their number, until fifty may be taken per day, with no more sensible effect upon the bowels than in the commencement. Who does not perceive that the action of the bowels is thus paralized? Besides, what is the benefit to be derived from such a course? Why it purifies the blood! say its advocates. How? Do the pills enter the blood vessels? No! That won't do. How then? Why by draining the system from morbid matter. Why not effect it then by sweating, bleeding, puking &c. Oh! say they, that won't do! Why? Well I can't exactly say.

CHAPTER V.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The existence of animal and vegetable life is confined to a certain temperature. The temperature which supports the one, is as necessnry to the existence of the other—both are composed of solids and fluids. And both derive their solid portions from the fluids which circulate in their vessels. All animal matter is supported and maintained by vegetable and gaseous matter absorbed from the atmosphere—animated beings cannot exist independent of vegetation. Nature in her wisdom has constituted us with a stomach; it is the first great enlargement of the alimentary canal. In appearance, it bears considerable resemblance to a retort. The food on its arrival here is acted upon by the gastric juice, (secreted from the lining membrane or the stomach,) separating it into minute particles. The principal constituent of gastric juice being muriatic acid, it is not difficult to account for the dissolution of the food. The experiment is easily made by placing a piece of meat in muriatic acid for 24 hours, keeping it at the natural temperature of the body. After this change is produced it is carried to the *duodenum*, or commencemeut of the small intestines, through the *pylorus* or pit of the stomach, in which it meets with another fluid called the pancreatic juice, produced by an organ situated behind the stomach; surrounded by the curve of the *duodenum*, termed the *Pancreas*; it is about six inches in length, and one and a half in breadth. This fluid is alkaline, with a small proportion of acid. By this process the office of digestion is completed. It is now presented with another liquid; most important; which is likewise introduced into the *duodenum* from the liver, by a small duct or tube, extending from an oblong membraneous bag, situated under the liver, to which it is attached in the right side termed the Gall Bladder, which is the reservoir of this fluid when secreted by the liver. The constituents of bile are principally alkali and a bitter principle. The Bile is one of the most important fluids; the office of which is to separate that portion of the general mass of *chyle* or the nutritious particles of the digested mass necessary for the growth and sustenance of every part of the body. The Bile having separated the nutritious part, which is termed chyle, which is of white and milky consistency, this chyle is taken up by a set of extremely small absorbent vessels, called *lacteals*.—These have their origin in the inner coat of the intestines, and passing thence discharge themselves into a tube termed the *Thoracic Duct*, which terminates near the neck, at the junction of the left *subclavian* and jugular veins. It here unites with the *venous* blood, or dark blood, and is carried to the right auricle or muscular bag of the heart. The heart propels it to the lungs.

The Heart is a powerful muscular organ, having four apartments or cavities; its right and left auricle or muscular bag, and right and left ventricle or cavity. It is considered the centre of circulation.—Of its muscular power we may have some conception when we consider that in man, the whole quantity of blood is estimated at about 28 pounds; and that at every pulsation (which if regular is about 70 per minute) an ounce of blood passes through it. Upon this calculation, the whole blood in the body must pass through the heart every six or eight minutes. This assertion is, however, made on mere conjecture; it is certain that the blood passes through the heart not less than 100 times in 24 hours, making due allowance for that portion which may have been expended or generated. The instant this venous blood, which is always of a dark color, owing to its being charged with carbon, resembling charcoal, generated from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the system. The veins being absorbents, take up a large quantity of the decomposed matter, consequently their dark

color. As soon as this blood is presented in the lungs its dark property is lost; it becomes of a lively red owing to the neutralization of the carbon. The cause of this is plainly understood; at every exhalation, carbonic acid gas is thrown off, while at every inhalation, oxygen and electricity are absorbed. An affinity existing by the power of electricity between the oxygen and carbon, carbonic acid gas is produced and expelled.

Oxygen and electricity are the vivifying principles of life; while carbonic acid gas is destructive to life. If, in illustration, a person be sleeping in a tight room where there is burning charcoal, the motions of life soon cease. The reason is plain; the oxygen contained in the room becomes overpowered by the carbonic acid gas produced by the consumption of the charcoal. But if before the functions of life cease to perform their offices, water be thrown upon him, he recovers—water being principly composed of oxygen.

The blood now sent to the lungs, having become decarbonized or divested of the inert part, is fitted for the purpose of sustaining and promoting every part of the body. After being thus manufactured in the laboratory of man in the manner stated, it is returned to the heart by the pulmonary veins; thence it is forced through the arteries, the "aorta or parent tube subdivided into thousands of tortuous shoots, on the sides of which myriads of vessels like the down of a peach conduct a circulation: a tissue of arteries; they extend to every part, becoming so diminutive that the naked eye in vain endeavors to detect them." In this current is embraced every constituent necessary; the nerves attract by the power of electricity the materials requisite for the nervous fluid. Every bone, muscle, ligament, &c., are made and supported from it. Unerring, they convey just the sort of material necessary to mend a bone, heal a cut, lubricate a joint and to supply the waste that is continually taking place in the system.

We cannot refrain from alluding to one of these branches, of arteries, pertaining to the organ called the spleen, which pursues a serpentine course over the pancreas, behind the stomach, in which it gives off branches to neighboring parts, then enters the concave surface of the spleen, where it ramifies into innumerable smaller arteries, from which the blood is taken up by minute veins, which uniting with each other form the splenic vein.

We shall now proceed to illustrate in as concise a manner as possible, the situation and uses of the other organs, not previously named in the course of the digestive processes and circulation.

The Spleen, (usually called the milt in animals,) is situated on the left side between the eleventh and twelfth false ribs; it is of an oval figure, and is connected with the stomach, the omentum or cawl, the left kidney, the pancreas and the colon or large intestine by several ligaments and vessels. In anatomical structure the Spleen resembles the brain more nearly than any other organ of the body; being located in the upper left side of the abdominal cavity, some have conceived its use to be to balance the liver on the right side; perhaps, on the principle of the Dutchman in days of yore, who placed a bushel of wheat in one end of a bag, and an equal weight of stones in the other to balance the bag while "going to mill." The substance of the Spleen, though firmer than that of the brain is yet softer and more pliable than any organ except the brain. The capillaries of the skin transmit colored blood. All the nerves going into the Spleen grow larger, softer, pulpy, and at length mingle apparently in its substance like those of the brain.—Those animals devoid of a brain, are also destitute of a Spleen. Both the brain and Spleen are glandular, yet neither has any excretory duct: both are more largely supplied by blood than any other organ, the blood in the splenic vein has nearly or quite lost its coagulating property.—These facts sufficiently establish the analogy of function between the brain and Spleen. The assertions made by some medical authors, that the Spleen has been removed in animals and man with little or no injury, I shall take the liberty of denying. Anatomy does not discover any blood vessel communicating between the Spleen and stomach or portal vessels;

hence the idea that its function is auxiliary to digestion cannot be sustained. Its office is to separate from the arterial blood those elements, or principles, as, oxygen, electricity, perhaps phosphoric acid, which constitute the influence, fluid or power of the nerves of involuntary motion, or primitive system of nerves. These nerves are the instruments of secretion, assimilation, excretion, circulation, absorption, digestion and respiration in part. This system of nerves is formed long ere the brain or spinal marrow. The Spleen does not, however, furnish all the elements for the supply of this class of nerves. They are every where to be found intimately connected with arteries, following them in their course and convolutions, often penetrating their coats and expanding upon their inner surface; thus much of their support is derived directly from the blood, which fully explains the phenomena that animals have lived and maintained a feeble existence for a while after the Spleen has been extirpated. These nerves are no where to be found in communication with the veins They are the origin or primary structures of all animals, and the class of animals below fishes have this nervous structure without either brain or Spleen.

The BRAIN is a large round organ, situated in the *cranium* or skull, surrounded by a thick and somewhat opaque or dark and insensible membrane, the *dura-mater* formed by two layers, which defends the Brain and adheres strongly to the internal surface of the skull. This membrane is supplied with blood from the internal *mascillary* artery, or artery of the jaw, which is a branch of the external *carotid* artery—named so on account when tied or its circulation being obstructed, produces sleep – when it reaches this membrane, the *dura mater*, it divides into three or four ramifications, and spreads itself throughout this coat to the anterior, middle and posterior lobes of the Brain The Brain is thus largely supplied with arterial blood. In the Brain the nerves of sensation derive their power, and they are the second formation of nature. They are the source by which we derive all our sensations of sight, hearing, feeling, tasting, &c.— They, acting in concert with the organic nerves, deriving their power from the Spleen, are the cause of the growth and decay of the human body. But how do the nerves know what peculiar property is necessary for the sustenance and growth of the bone, cartilages, &c., and by what power do they supply all the wants of the human structure? They are electric conductors; and by the power of electricity, (attraction,) they absorb and deposit every constituent necessary for that purpose.

LIVER —The largest gland in the human body is that of the liver, situated in the abdomen, of a deep dark color, divided into two principal lobes, which are subdivided into smaller ones; the right extending far down the right side, thence across the middle of the body towards the left side, which it however does not reach, as the large end of the stomach, as has been stated before, comes between the left lobe of the liver and the side; it is attached firmly to the diaphragm or midriff, separating it from the chest; much the largest part of this viscus lies on the right side; the liver receives a large proportion of the venous blood from the lower extremities and abdomen by a large vein called the *venæ portar or portal vein* which upon entering the liver branches off in every direction, suffusing the whole substance of the organ. From the venous or dark blood the bile is produced. Under the liver is situated the Gall Bladder, the use of which is to receive and retain the bile, which is carried from thence as previously stated.

The KIDNEYS are situated on each side of the spine, a little above the hips. The right is somewhat lower than the left, and nearly in contact with the liver; the right lobe of which overlaps the Kidney. The external portion of the Kidneys are full of small blood vessels. The Kidneys are constantly largely supplied with blood. The artery supplying the Kidneys is a branch of the aorta.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CAUSE AND SYMPTOMS OF THE MOST PREVALENT DISEASES.

MAN is one of the plants of Nature's garden; like them, he is nourished and fed—that is, he partakes of the food which she produces—inhales her atmosphere—grows to his stature—is subjected like the stately pine, to all the tempestuous winds of life, and, like all animated beings or vegetable substances, loses his powers of animation, becomes disorganized, dies, and returns to the elementary principles from which he was formed. All nature, animate or inanimate, is but one continual routine of organization and disorganization, decomposition and recomposition! Yea, one eternal change. If it were not so, we could not be animate or intelligent beings. To escape disease is impossible: we are exposed to those causes by which it is generated every moment of our lives; the gasses of the atmosphere are capable of producing it, especially when in situations where we may be exposed to the effluvia arising from the decomposition of vegetable or animal substances; the water we drink may be impregnated with deleterious substances which it has acquired through the different stratas of earth. If we use animal food of any description, we may likewise become affected, as all animals are subjected to disease.

When we take a pathological view of diseases, we find that they all have their origin in a morbid condition or quality of the circulating fluids of the human body, which may be acquired hereditarily—by the inhalation of poisonous effluvia—by sudden transitions of temperature—or by the inoculation of virus, or other foreign substances into the circulation. Likewise a diseased state of the fluids may be produced by the undue, obstructed, or increased action of any one of the excretory organs; in which case, they would become weakened, and thereby incapable of performing their offices; or, in other words, discharging from the system such morbid accumulations as are formed by constant decomposition, and which would by retention in the system, be the cause of diseased action, rendering the fluids of a depraved character. The fluids being the primitive effect of the causes of disease, the solids become secondarily affected in consequence of, and by the morbid constituents or state of the fluids.

In our organization we are furnished with an organic structure, which is well calculated to render us to a certain degree independent of disease, provided attention be paid to it on our part which the importance of it requires. That disease of every description results from the accumulation of morbid matter in the system, can not be the subject of doubt. In some instances, years may transpire before the effects of this morbid matter may so fully develope itself as to be characterized by any disease. Yet the fact is incontrovertible, that it was gradually and constantly accumulating, and at length manifesting itself by an attack upon some organ, the structure of which is not so perfect and vigorous as another; or the system being more or less charged with it, is subjected to some excitement, as a sudden transition of temperature and exposure, a violent attack of fever, acute inflammation has followed. These accumulations of morbid matter in the fluids, may with propriety be termed the "seeds of disease;" which, constantly accumulating, must corrode and disorder the solid structure of the human body. This morbid matter can be no other than the product resulting from the decomposition of the food taken into the stomach to resupply the waste which is continually taking place in the whole animal economy. Food taken in the system having performed the offices of supplying it with such materials requisite for its support, the useless particles are disengaged therefrom, as unfit for any further purpose in the animal machine. This unserviceable matter must, necessarily, be of a putrescent character, which is constantly increasing, and which, if not neutralized (rendered harmless) and expelled from the system, must produce

disease. To what extent this putrescency must accumulate to produce death, is impossible to say; but it is certain that it must be to such a degree as to render an organ essential to the support of life incapable of performing its functions. The principal excretory organs by which the constant decomposed matter is carried from the system are the skin, intestines, the kidneys and the lungs in decarbonization; hence the importance of their duly performing their offices. There are other exhalents, as the eyes, ears, nostrils, &c., but the healthy action of the first is by far the most important.

The veins, as stated under Physiology, are "ABSORBING VESSELS;" hence they readily absorb or take up this effete matter charging the exhaling organs, which should have been thrown from the system; this matter, charging the blood, tends to accumulate rather than diminish. From the venous blood the bile is produced.

There is no organ of the body so susceptible of disease as that of the Liver; and that in its healthy action depends in a great measure the health of our whole organization, is true. The office of the Liver being to secrete or elaborate the bile; the duty of which fluid is, to separate that part of the food calculated for nutrition, termed chyle, from the general mass. If the functions of the Liver become obstructed or weakened, serious mischief must ensue. The alimentary matter, though perfectly digested in the stomach, and then passed into the first intestine (duodenum) is not there duly separated into two distinct portions—chyle and chyme—or, in other words, the chyle or nutritive portion is not sufficiently separated from the general mass for the lacteal absorbents to take up and supply the natural wants, required by the continual waste of the system.

Many persons are laboring under a derangement of the Liver for years, who have not the least conception of its existence. Any transient symptoms of indisposition which they may experience is attributed to a different or mistaken cause, and are thus incapable of guarding against this insidious enemy of their repose.

A disease of the Liver itself is sometimes characterized by pain in the right side, extending more or less into the shoulder, between the shoulder, or under the shoulder blade. It sometimes becomes torpid and inactive; appears to enlarge or swell, pressing against the diaphragm, which separates the chest from the abdomen, thereby lessening the capacity of the thorax, or cavity of the chest, giving rise to shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, phthisic, asthma, &c. A diseased state of the Liver, in connection with an impurity of blood, necessarily produces an unhealthy state of the bile, which may become thick, insufficient, thin, superabundant or acrid. Where the bile is thick or viscid, it arises from the inactivity of the Liver, and becomes hard and impacted in the gall duct, and even in the Liver and gall sac, producing what are termed gall stones, and hard biliary concretions, the passage of which through the gall duct, gives much pain and distress. This thick state of the bile, in most instances, is equivalent to a deficiency; and the consequence is a sour state of the stomach or bowels. The bile is an alkaline substance, showing conclusively its formation by the decomposition of animal matter; and when sufficiently alkaline, and flowing into the duodenum in sufficient quantities, neutralizes the acidity which may be there generated.

The thin, superabundant, and acrid state of the bile, may be considered under one head, for they are frequently attendant on each other. When superabundant, it is usually thin; yet some time may elapse before it becomes acrid; according to the state of the Liver. If superabundant, the individual will frequently complain of sickness at the stomach or nausea, have a capricious appetite for food, and not unfrequently throw it up. It may be known by its extreme bitter taste. Under such circumstances the bowels are generally very costive.

Whenever the alkaline properties of the bile are overcome by acidity, diarrhœa follows, as witnessed by the free use of vinegar and water, or the eating of sour or unripe fruits, so frequently practiced by children in the summer season. When the bile becomes acrid, it irritates and in-

flames the mucous membrane of the small intestines, and in some instances produces ulcerations of the pylorus, or commencement of the intestines. They complain of a burning, painful, sinking sensation, or great weakness just below the pit of the stomach; are subject to considerable flatulence, and sour, burning eructations, or belching and indigestion; so much so as to often be compelled to abstain from animal food. At this day it is considered a complaint of the stomach, and is fashionably termed Dyspepsia. This thin and acrid state of the bile produces other derangements, by being absorbed into the blood-veseels. The evidence of which is clearly manifest in the skin, the eyes, and countenance, subjecting the individual to attacks of BILIOUS FEVERS, &c.; even the YELLOW FEVER is produced by this cause. The absorption of this bile into the blood, renders that fluid thick and viscid, in consequence of which, much greater labor of the heart is required to propel it through the arteries to the surface of the body; which labor weakens the heart, and palpitations follow, and even a disease of that organ itself often ensues. From the debility of the heart thus induced, it is unable to throw the blood to the extremities, hence the patient is subjected to cold feet and hands, and at the same time with vertigo, dizziness, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, &c. The arteries leading to the head are large, and owing to its proximity there is but little difficulty in throwing the blood to the head by the heart; that blood has to return through the veins; but as there is no heart to propel the blood from the head through the veins, the motion is slow, and its thick or viscid character renders it still more sluggish; hence, accumulations of blood take place in the head—press upon the brain—producing the difficulties above stated; even APOPLEXY is caused in this way. At times obstructions for a moment arise, which are termed "*a rush of blood to the head.*" Numbness of the limbs, shooting pains through the breast and other parts of the body, nightmare—even PALSY and PARALYSIS are produced by this state of the blood. In consequence of this morbid accumulation of bile in the blood, charging the capillaries, small and hair-like blood-vessels, which are immensely numerous, the pores of the skin become obstructed, charged, and filled with an oily, hard, saline substance, so there is but little perspiration; thus the disease is thrown more forcibly upon the internal organs, especially the KIDNEYS; and at the same time if the concave surface of the Liver be affected, a disease of the kidneys is almost invariably produced; evinced by pain and weakness across the small of the back, and extending down the limbs, with many other very distressing symptoms. DROPSY is produced in this way.

Nervousness, debility, and weakness, to a greater or less extent, are the attendants of a diseased Liver. The thickened glutinous and viscid state of the blood, renders it difficult for the nerves, ligaments, cartilages, &c, to absorb from the blood that fluid necessary for their support; and, like a spear of grass in a drought, these organs are in a measure deprived of their energy and support. Some individuals suffer excessively from nervousness. When this viscidity is so great as to produce obstructions or deprivation in a part of the power of action, the nerves of sensation become affected, producing INSANITY. This acrimonious bile so charging the blood and acting upon the muscular flesh, produces humours, eruptions, "canker," &c., even SCROFULA frequently originates from its acrimony extending to the glands. When the upper or convex surface of the Liver becomes diseased, it extends its influence to the LUNGS, from which it is only separated by a thin membrane called the *diaphragm*, which the lungs in the chest, and liver in the abdomen, are nearly in contact. Cases have occurred where the Liver and *Diaphragm* have ulcerated together, and portions of the Liver and Lungs have been expectorated through the cavity of the Lungs.

Having traced the disease of the Liver through its various mutations, and shown a portion of the symptoms arising therefrom, yet the illustrations might be greatly extended. It is very doubtful whether any disease of a CHRONIC CHARACTER

exists, in which the Liver does not perform a prominent part, or is not more or less concerned; and I venture to affirm that health can in no instance be maintained where the transactions of the Liver are in any way imperfect. The great prevalence of CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS in this climate, generally speaking, originate from a morbid derangement of the functions of the Liver—particularly that form of disease which physicians have called "*Dyspeptic Pthisis.*"

I do not wish to be understood as saying that all diseases of the lungs originate from a previous disease of the Liver. Other causes may exist favorable to such a result, as hereditary disposition, narrow chest, imperfect structure and the result of acute diseases, as fevers, pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, injuries of the breast, &c.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Pulmonary Consumption has long been considered as a most fatal malady; thousands yearly sink under its devastating power; all ages and sexes become its victims. It is a Hydra which has destroyed its millions, and has baffled the skill of thousands. In fact, so firm are the convictions of its incurability, that an individual, in most cases, is consigned to death the instant the disease becomes manifest. The belief of its incurability could only have arisen from the little success which has attended the course of treatment hitherto pursued, respecting it. Its principles, its action its nature, have never been developed. It is an error of the most serious consequence, that practitioners of medicine direct their efforts to allay symptoms, instead of a scrupulous inquiry into the original or proximate cause: applications to relieve present or urgent symptoms, may have the most unhappy effect, by aggravating the primary cause, as is evident by the administration of expectorants. The whole course pursued by physicians, for this disease for the last century, with but little exception, is WRONG: one *more calculated to aggravate and increase the disease*, than to allay it; and I have little doubt, that in many instances, the disease by such treatment, has been permanently established in many individuals, who, had it been otherwise, might yet have enjoyed a reasonable degree of health. Of the curability of Pulmonary Consumption, if properly understood, there can be no reasonable doubt; but it is the want of a true understanding of the disease which has rendered it so fatal.

Dr. Carswell, a celebrated European writer, observes—"Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease, than it has in that of Tuberculous Phthisis."

Dr. Clark, of London, says—"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lænnec, and other modern Pathologists."

In the Military Hospital at Capua, where the greatest number of Consumptive patients of the army are sent, the most recent and extensive experiments were made by Dr. Giovanni de Vitis, chief Physician to the Military Hospitals of the Neapolitan Army; and from the 1st of May 1828, to the 8th of January 1832, there were sent out of the Hospital perfectly cured; Forty cases of Chronic Catarrh, Forty-seven of Consumption in the first stage, One Hundred and Two in the second, and twenty-seven in the third, making a total of Two Hundred and Sixteen cases; One Hundred and Seventy-six of which were cases of Consumption.

Dr. Beddoes reports to have cured three cases out of five, of Tubercular Consumption, in his practice.

Dr. Magennis, of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, in England, reports that of seventy-two cases of Consump-

tion, 25 with ulcerated lungs recovered, and fifteen from the stage previous to ulceration. Thirteen, in an early stage of ulceration, were discharged greatly relieved, nine in the previous stage; and but ten cases entirely lost.

The above statements are such that no one can deny, or that no intelligent medical man would dare to deny. The direct action of the disease upon the lungs, in ordinary cases, is first produced by debility. The blood, as previously shown is thrown from the heart to the lungs at every pulsation, and is again returned from the lungs to the heart; yet if the lungs in their original structure are weak, or have subsequently become so from any cause, they are unable to return the blood from them to the heart, as fast as the heart throws it to them; this results in accumulations of blood in the lungs—

Their arteries, veins, and capillary vessels become filled, charged, and gorged with blood; the consequence of which is swelling or enlargement of the lungs, partially filling the cavity of the thorax, that there is not sufficient room for their expansion, and a full inhalation is almost impossible; hence the shortness of breath or difficulty of breathing:—When the lungs are thus charged and distended with blood, upon some slight exertion, as coughing, or any violent action, some of their small blood vessels become ruptured, and blood is discharged at the mouth, called, "*bleeding at the lungs.*" This accumulation of blood in the lungs, is the cause of irritation, which produces ulcers or tubercles upon them, as well as the deposition of tuberculous matter from the blood in the air cells of the lungs

Having given a synoptical view of the most prominent chronic diseases, with the symptoms by which they may be distinguished; and also shown by what means morbid matter is introdueed into the system; our next enquiry should be what action it is capable of producing. Diseases are considered as *acute and chronic.* Acute is a term made use of to signify a disease of short duration, and generally of a somewhat violent character.—Chronic is used in opposition to acute, to signify diseases of a long and protracted character. My views are somewhat different, I consider the term ambiguous, and not calculated to convey the true nature of the case. The body is composed of solids and fluids, and the disease termed acute disease, I contend is confined to the fluids; the idea may be much more easily comprehended by considering an acute disease as fever, an inflammatory action of the fluids; an acute disease may be general, as in fever; or local, as the liver, lungs, &c. Chronic diseases, I would consider a disease of the solids, in which there is little if any acute inflammation; yet a disease of the solids must be preceded by a diseased or inflammatory action of the fluids; and so long as it exists, supported by them.

The only actions that can take place, in either animal or vegetable matter, are three in number; and *three only!* What! but three amidst the thousands of diseases to which mankind are subjected? are there but three actions? BUT THREE.—there may be numerous symptoms—a variety of symptoms characterize every disease, but the direct actions are but three —These actions on vegetable matter are known by- vinous fermentations, succeeded by the acetic, which is again succeeded by the putrefactive. The action on animal matter is—first, irritation, succeeded by inflammation, terminating in putrefaction or decomposition, forming matter or pus. When this morbid or decomposed matter, which should have been thrown off by the skin, bowels and kidneys is retained in the system, and a sufficient quantity of it has accumulated in the system, disease is produced; the first action of which is irritation, and that irritation manifests itself upon the weakest organ, it having the strongest predisposition, simply that from its debility, it is least able to resist it. If the internal organs are sufficiently strong to resist it, it is thrown to the surface, and makes its appearance upon the skin in the form of ulcers, boils, eruptions, &c. Under such circumstances, as is frequently the case from some sudden excitement in the system, as the sudden disgorgement of bile from the liver, as sudden change of the atmosphere, &c., its action becomes violent, and results in fever. I would not say that all fevers are produced in

this way; accidental causes, arising from external circumstances, as well as some cases of nervous excitement, may contribute much to the result; but when fever is induced, its nature and action are the same.

Among all the fluids of the body, there is none of more importance than the blood. It is this fluid which produces all the other fluids of the body; and they, the solids; hence the importance of its being constantly in a healthy condition. It is not so when charged with this morbid matter—it is not so when too thick or too thin. The blood consists of two parts; the one the watery, serous, or thin part,—the other the thick part, or clot; when the thick part abounds, it requires to be attenuated; and when the thin part abounds, it requires consistency. A free use of animal food charges it with humours, and an entire vegetable diet renders it weak and watery.

CONCISE SYNOPSIS

OF THE

ANALYTICAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1st. There *does not exist* in every animated being, an indefinable principle, which superintends and controls all the secretions and excretions upon which life and health depends, called *archeus, vis medicatrix natura*, vital principle, effort of nature, &c., as contended for by medical men.

2nd. The human body is composed of fluids and solids compounded according to the laws of chemical affinity, from the world of inert matter surrounding us.—These laws are in action and are manifested by every change in matter, whether animate or inanimate. Matter is governed by no other laws: they are laws regulating and governing change of matter and are called the LAWS OF NATURE.

3rd. Animal matter cannot be formed from mineral; but on the contrary, is exclusively the product of vegetable; consequently the only corrector of animal matter is necessarily vegetable.—Vegetable remedies.

4th. Life and Death, Health and Disease are certain states in which animal and vegetable matter may exist: all of which states are governed by and dependent upon no other than clearly definable natural laws.

5th. Animal Matter (unlike vegetable) during life, is constantly subjected to change—composition and decomposition—constantly wasting and constantly forming.

6th. The changes which the laws of nature produce in living matter (under ordinary process) by which it is again resolved into its original elements, are but three. In vegetable they are denominated vinous, ascetic and putrefactive fermentation; in animal, irritation, inflamation and putrefaction. When these changes take place in a very slow and protracted manner, the casual observer may doubt their existence, but when they proceed with rapidity they become so obvious that none will ask proof of the reality. These changes are necessarily taking place every moment of its existence and the putrescent matter formed by this decomposition, is (when in health) carried from the system by the various excretory organs as fast as generated. (It is otherwise in disease.)

7th. Disease is produced by the debility or inefficient action of some one or more of the excretory organs, as the skin, bowels, kidneys, &c., by which the putrescent matter formed by constant decom-

position cannot be carried from the system, but is there retained, producing thick and viscid blood: and consequently impeding circulation, congestion stagnation, &c. The natural heat of the body being about 95 degrees, this product of decomposition soon produces inflammatory action in a weakened and debilitated organ or in that part of the system where the blood most accumulates; followed by ulceration, or by the irritating effects of this morbid matter being disseminated through the circulation, fevers of one character or another arise as bilious, intermittent, lung fever, &c. Disease may also be produced by the inoculation of some virus by which the blood becomes contaminated, by food of an unhealthy nature; water and other substances, containing properties capable of counteracting the laws conducive to health or by the inhalation of gasses which may charge the atmosphere we breathe.

8th. We contend that there are *two totally distinct nervous systems*, emanating from two separate sources and performing two distinct different offices; one of which is the source by which we derive every sensation—the other, that by which the growth and decay, the secretions and excretions of the entire human body is regulated and governed.

9th. We recognize the periodicity of disease—that the symptoms of all diseases are more violent at some periods than at others, as in ague and fever.

10th. We reject the use of all harsh and debilitating agents as Mercury, Antimony, arsenic, and all metallic oxides, either internally or externally. Bleeding, Blistering, Emetics, Steaming, Issues, Setons, drastic Cathartics, and all agents capable of producing debility—making a patient sick to make him well, or tearing down the system for the purpose of building it up again! or the use of any agents as stimulants by which the nervous system is excited to action, beyond its natural powers of strength which is invariably followed by greater prostration after the effects of the stimulant is expended. The nervous power being the capital upon which the physician must depend for a restoration to health requires the strictest care and attention in its preservation. If the nervous system becomes so exhausted as to render it incapable of performing the functions requisite for the sustenance of the whole human body, restoration to health is impossible.

11. The qualifications necessary for a physfcian are, First, A knowledge of all the laws of nature by which animal matter is governed—a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every fluid and solid of the human body, the office they are destined to perform in the animal economy and the changes they are capable of undergoing, by which unhealthy or diseased action can take place. Secondly, A knowledge of the chemical constituents of every agent employed in medicine. The knowledge is imperatively necessary to understand the modus operandi of medicine—to enable the physician to prescribe that article capable of neutralizing, dissolving and rendering harmless any character of morbid matter generating or accruing in the system—to understand what the invisible action of medicines are which produces each particular visible effect.

INSTRUCTIONS

By which individuals require to be governed when prescribing our medicines.

The Vegetable Rob is required where the tongue shows a whitish coat and the body of it inclined to a pale color, rather thick and broader than usual, showing the blood to be slimy or charged with mucous, it is a powerful solvent and dissolves thick and viscid obstructions throughout the entire system, as biliary calculi or gall stones, which frequently form in the Liver and bile duct—thick viscid bile, &c. It dissolves urinary calculi which form in the bladder, causing gravel—the thick mucous and slime with which the blood is often charged, tumors of the abdomen and other parts. It is required in all cases where the above description of tongue exists; in numbness of the limbs, palsy, heavy dead pains, called rheumatism, pain and dizziness of the head inclining to apoplexy, costiveness, scanty or pale urine, blood becoming watery terminating in Dropsy, cold extremities, tuberculous deposits in the Lungs, Asthma, Phthisic, &c.

The Antiseptic Detergent removes inflammation by neutralizing that acrid matter in the blood, producing and supporting it. The Detergent should be used where the tongue or edges look red or inflamed—the bowels inclined to be relaxed—sore mouth or throat sometimes called canker—eruptions upon the skin called humors of one description or another, as erysipelas, &c.—ulcers—where there is much pain in either of the sides or bowels—thin and acrid bile producing bilious diarhoea, difficulty of breathing in consequence of inflammation of the Liver—weakness at the pit of the stomach, pain across the small of the back, high colored urine sometimes voided in small quantities or attended with heat in passing it where there is much weakness or debility—palpitations of the heart, or throbbing sensations in various parts of the system.

The Percuro is required when the tongue is thick and not very broad, and the body of it of a dark appearance, showing the blood to be highly charged with carbon, the pulse generally hard but not unusually quick, the bowels more or less costive, the urine somewhat thick, and depositing at times a brick like sediment, little perspiration or at least a deficiency, the skin somewhat rough or hard, sharp pains in the limbs, chest and other parts of the body, particularly the head and face, called tic douloureux, neuralgia, &c, at times attended with numbness, dizziness, difficulty of breathing, fullness of the chest, phthisic, asthma, &c.

It frequently occurs that it is necessary to use two medicines at a time. If there exists a thick and bad state of the blood and inflammation, it is necessary to determine whether it be produced by the blood being charged with carbon or mucous; the above described appearance of the tongue will enable the individual generally to determine. If it be produced by carbon, it will be necessary to use the *Percuro* and *Antiseptic Detergent* at the same time. If the inflammation be high, the *Detergent* should be taken twice a day and the *Percuro* once. If the inflammation be not great, the *Percuro* twice and *Detergent* once. If the vicidity of the blood be occasioned by mucous, the *Rob* must be used either once or twice a day in conjunction with the Antiseptic, according to the state of existing inflammation. Sometimes by using either the Rob or Percuro alone, inflammation may arise in consequence of the acrimony which developes itself by dissolving the viscid matter charging the blood: in such cases, it will generally be sufficient to use the Antiseptic once a day and the other medicine twice.

Where a patient is weak and nervous, and there is not too much inflammation the NERVINE CORDIAL should be used two or three times a day in addition to the

other medicines, taking it at the intervening times between using the others. The Nervine Cordial is not prepared from those articles that act as stimulants, but from such as support and increase the healthy character of the nervous fluid. It will be found of much benefit in Ague and Fever if taken only during the intermission of the paroxysms.

Medicated Wrapper.—This article is directed in diseases of the Lungs, and is worn by the patient around the body next the skin. The object of using it, is to induce the blood to circulate upon the surface of the body—to charge the capillary vessels of the skin, and thereby counteract the tendency of blood to the Lungs, which is invariably the case where the lungs have become weak, as at every pulsation of the heart the blood is thrown to the lungs, where it undergoes the change from venous to arterial blood. By the blood accumulating in the lungs, it becomes stagnated and consequently hepatization takes place. Loading and distending the blood vessels of the lungs, irritates them and produces cough, which in its turn is followed by inflammation and ulceration, and not unfrequently the rupture of some blood vessel of the lungs. If this blood be induced to quit the lungs, or the lungs be protected from this accumulation and engorgement of blood, the irritation and cough in relative proportion diminishes and the lungs have time to recover their natural strength; and even where an ulcer exists upon them, by this means it is deprived of support, and as a consequence heals; provided, we at the same time make use of such medicines internally, as will neutralize, purify and cleanse from the general circulation that morbid matter or morbid constituent of the blood which generates and supports the disease. In such cases we are governed by the particular circumstances attending the disease; if inflammation exists, we use the Antiseptic Detergent; where the blood is charged with mucous, the Rob; with carbon the Percuro. If the disease be wholly upon the lungs, and no other organs implicated, (which is seldom the case,) we use the Pulmonicon Syrup and Powders; and the Inhaling Balsam where purulent expectoration appears, which may be known by the expectorated matter sinking in water.

Invigorating Cordial.—This is an article we use in female debility, fluor albus, &c., where the disease is not dependent upon inflammation, or after having subdued the inflammation by the use of the Antiseptic Detergent.

Scrofalous Elixir.—We use it where Scrofula becomes apparent by small tumours in the glands of the throat, sometimes breaking and discharging a thin and somewhat watery fluid and the ulcers healing with a ragged appearance. Where there is much inflammation it is necessary to use the Antiseptic Detergent with the Scrofulous Elixir as directed in other medicines.

Detergent Balsam.—This article we use in Diseases of the Kidneys; especially where they have become ulcerated, and when there is not too high a state of inflammation. We generally use it in connection with other medicines, as Rob, Percuro or Antiseptic Detergent as the case may require.

Reviving Cordial—This article we use where there is a sinking and faint sensation at the pit of the stomach unattended with inflammation. We use it for the purpose of affording ease and relief to the patient when distressed, not as a remedy to cure. To cure recourse must be had to remedies which produce a healthy secretion of bile.

Cathartic Powders—These are a valuable anti-bilious cathartic, and may be used as a cathartic in all cases of costiveness or constipated bowels. They will be found a valuable article in all kinds of fever, and in all other cases where cathartics are indicated.

Perspirative Tincture.—This article used in conformity to the directions, may be depended upon in producing perspiration in all cases where it is required. After evacuating the bowels by a cathartic powder, then bathing the whole surface of the body and limbs with luke-warm ley water and rubbing dry with a coarse towel, the use of the Perspirative Tincture will produce free perspi-

ration, and break up any fever in its forming stages; and where it has existed for some time a repitition of the same process successively for three or four days, will almost invariably prove successful in effecting a cure.

American Vegetable Health Pills.—This article is designed for general usefulness and long experience has furnished the most satisfactory evidence of their utility. They do not act as cathartics in general; their action is mild and without pain or producing prostration of strength; neither do they leave the bowels inclined to costiveness after their use, as is invariably the case where irritating or stimulating cathartics, as jalap, senna, colycinth, &c. are sure to do. They are a perfectly safe and easy cathartic under any circumstance, and few who know by experience their properties, will be without them. Their composition is of a very different character from those in ordinary use. Their direct action is to decompose and render more fluid the hard fœces or contents of the bowels, as well as to neutralize the acrid matter frequently loading the bowels, producing inflammation, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. One single pill will generally arrest a disposition to diarrhœa, and produce healthy action. No traveller shloud be without them; they will be found the travellers friend in many emergencies.

Acid Wash—This article we apply to dissolve thick and viscid accumulations, as tumors, swellings, bloating of the extremities or other parts, and to promote circulation in a part where it is deficient.

Cough Drops.—This is an article designed to allay that irritation producing cough. It contains no preparation of opium, morphia, squills, &c. which is so generally an ingredient of cough mixtures.

Refrigerent Wash—This article will be found valuable in allaying swellings, pains, and inflammations, in any part to which it is applied.

Vegetable Vermifuge.—This article is calculated to expel from the system every description of worms generally found in the human body. It acts by destroying that morbid matter charging the intestines which serves as a burrow for worms to breed in.

Cough Candy.—This is a pleasant and agreeable Cough Remedy, one in which great dependence may be placed. It allays irritation and inflammation, and as it contains no deleterious substance, is of much value in infantile affections.

Neutralizing Mixture.—This will be found valuable in Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint of children: Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c. It neutralizes acidity of the stomach and bowels.

Dysenteric Cordial.—Valuable in obstinate Diarrhœa, Bleeding of the bowels, or Dysentery, green, slimy, and acrid stools as in particular diseases.

Deobstruent Tincture.—For Gout, Rheumatisms, Lumbago, Neuralgia, St. Vitus-Dance, Epilepsy, Lock-jaw, Disease of the Womb, Hysterics, Cramps, Hypochondriac diseases, Catalepsy, derangement of the intellect accruing from an affection of the organic nerves, Apoplectic paroxysms, Fits of Children, Spasms, &c.

Female Elixir.—This is a medicinal preparation which the sick can place the most unlimited confidence in its use for the following complaints; such as Falling of the Womb and relaxation of its ligaments; Fluor Albus or Whites; Menstrual Discharges, either suppressed, irregular, or morbid quantity; Barrenness; Impotency in Males and Affections of the Prostrate Gland, &c. It has a direct affinity and acts beneficially upon the Ganglionic system of nerves, attenuating and rendering healthy the most important fluid of which they are the laboratory. A number of complaints incident to females arises from the inactive state of this nervous system, which is the conducting power of all secretions, excretions, assimilations, &c.

These with various other preparations, for the various diseases incidental to this country, are kept constantly on hand at our various offices, accompanied with full and complete printed directions for using them.

REPORT OF CASES

BY DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY.

CASE 1. Miss P. of Boston. This was a case in which much interest was manifest. The patient was a maiden lady about 35 years of age. For twelve or fifteen years had been laboring under a disease of the Liver. Her circumstances enabled her to have at her command the most able counsel and medical skill which the country could afford. She had often been salivated, blistered, took morphene, and all the usual means ordinarily employed by the popular treatment. On my being called to see her, I found her extremely weak and emaciated—her skin dry and husky and very yellow—little or no pain—extremely costive—no appetite—low spirited and despairing—she had not menstruated for nine years—some slight cough—her pulse low and feeble—her tongue exhibited very little inflammation—the blood appeared to have in a great degree lost its globular character and to be charged with bile mucous, slime, lime &c. I requested the discontinuance of the blue pills, quinine, &c., she was using and directed the use of the Vegetable Rob in 1-4 tea-spoonful doses—a vegetable diuretic, and the body and limbs to be twice a week bathed in weak ley water. For three or four months there appeared but little if any improvement—but at length the tongue began to assume a more red color—the hands and feet which were generally cold before became warmer, and she had some relish for food. I then directed in addition to the Vegetable Rob the use of the Antiseptic Detergent once a day. She continued this course faithfully for about six months, during which time her general health continued to improve, and she had gained several pounds in weight. At this time it being late in the fall a slight hacking cough made its appearance, which continued to increase in frequency and severity so much so that her friends feared she would go into Consumption. I then directed in addition to the means I was then employing the medicated wrapper. By its use her health continued to improve, and in about four months her cough had entirely subsided. Her nervous system being still somewhat weak and there being but little inflammation, I directed the use of our Nervine Cordial in 1-2 tea-spoonful doses twice a day, which in a short time lmproved her nervous system very much. I then directed the use of our Deobstruent Tincture which soon restored the catamania, discharge and she has continued to enjoy an excellent state of health ever since.

CASE II. The case of a Mr. Loomis, of Norwich, Conn., a gentleman generally known, is one deserving of great attention. He had for a long time been laboring under a disease of the Liver and Lungs, and for some time had lost almost entirely the use of one side, especially the limb, by which it was with difficulty he could walk. At the time I was called to see him, he was confined to the house and to his room. Doctors for some time told him they could do no more for him; he must die. It was at this time he commenced my treatment—I advised the application of the Medicated Wrapper, the Vegetable Rob and Pills; the Pills to be taken once a week and the Rob three times a day, together with bathing once a week.—In less than a week after, he had commenced this treatment, a large ulcer broke, by which it appeared, the liver, diaphragm and lungs had ulcerated together—the discharge of bloody corrupted matter was very great. The pus, however, became gradually less and less; and in a few months the ulcers healed, and the patient restored to health, which he yet retains, feeling no inconvenience, but slight weakness in the limb formerly useless.

CASE III. I was called to see Mrs. Marion Wheeler, a lady who I acsertained to have been laboring under a disease of the Lungs for upwards of eight years. Previously to which time from her infancy, I was informed she had been affected with Asthma; which disease had gradually progressed, until the lungs had become affected. At the time I called upon her she was weak and prostrated—confined to her bed—having for some months been subjected to blisters, calomel, setons, &c., she at that time had a seton in the side. This case was treated with the Medicated Wrapper, Pulmonicon Syrup and Vegetable Rob. Her recovery was somewhat rapid for some months. Even the Asthmatic affection she had previously labored under, entirely disappeared, and she continued to attend to her domestic concerns for some years. I have since learned that she is dead, but of what complaint she died, I was not informed.

CASE IV. Thomas Turner aged 60 years, residing in the city of New York, about 12 years ago (1835) was subjected to a cold, which led to inflammation of the right eye. Previous to which he was as hearty and robust as any man in the city of New York. He applied to two physicians (the most eminent in New York) who undertook to treat his case. He grew worse, and continued to grow worse until he lost his eye. His medical advisers informed him that he could now go out of the house to attend to his business. In a short time he experienced shortness of breath soon followed by a violent cough; about this time one of our circulars headed "Consumption can be cured," was brought by a friend for perusal. Application was made at our office and our preparations for this complaint was obtained; viz, a Medicated Wrapper, and Pulmunicon Syrup and Powders, and the treatment persevered in for six months; at the expiration of which time, he had recovered so far, that he was induced to omit the medicine, and continued for eighteen months, comparatively, to enjoy good health. About two years from this time he fell, there being considerable ice, upon the edge of a pail he had in his hand going for water. In four days time he was obliged to call for thd attendanee of a Dr., who pronounced a fracture of two of his ribs; he bled him, ordered half tea-spoonful of laudanum every half hour—gave a prescription for a dose of calomel and jalap, and a vial of drops, the composition of which he was not acquainted.

In a week he was enabled to attend to his business, although he still felt unwell. About April, 1840, he took a cold, was seized with a cough and great swelling. The same physician attended him again—bled and ordered powders which his wife pronounced James' Powders. Continuing under this treatment until June, when he left the city for Staten Island, he gave him a quantity of these powders with directions to continue their use, one every night; in a fortnight he commenced breaking out in his face and limbs, which progressed until the first of September, when he was forced to give up his business, by this time becoming completely covered with pustules and ulcers.

The physician that had attended him, called and said it was something he had taken of a poisonous nature—did not give him any advice, leaving him immediately, neither seeing or hearing of him after. In this situation he obtained a package of our Vegeteble Rob, before he had taken a package he became one mass of ulcers from head to foot. His employer called to see him and sent his physician, who gave him ten pills which operated on his bowels—which the physician did not wish cause. He ordered a decoction of Lignum Vitae and Sarsaparilla, asking him if he felt any lumps about his limbs or head; about three months after, he informed him he did not know what more could be done for him other than to take Mercurial Ointment, and mixing it with Basilicon, applying it to his ulcers—which he accordingly did—the ulcers becoming worse and deeper. A friend of his brought him a bottle of bitters which somewhat strengthened him. A lady informed him of a "celebrated salve" and "Sarsaparilla Syrup" which somewhat relieved him, although far from being cured. The proprietor after his using a half dozen bottles and the ointment for a month, brought him a certificate ready for his signature of his surprising cure! This certificate of wonderful cure he has now in his possession. He then saw advertised a "Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla." This he procured and became quite well, except the ulcers which partially healed to all ap-

pearance better—but a numbness soon became evident after five bottles!!* when he left off its use—in two weeks his old pains returned. The vender of the "Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla" waited on him to obtain the certificate of his "wonderful cure," for the purpose of placing it among his list of daily advertised statements to that effect. He obtained a correct account of his improved situation as to the ulcers. This was *altered* to indicate a perfect cure, and appeared in public, at the same time he lay prostrate in bed of the same disease which was so vauntingly pronounced cured. Another person called upon him and said he knew he could receive no benefit from *that* kind of "Sarsaparilla;" but he would give him *his* "Sarsaparilla," which he did. Of this he took several bottles, and became somewhat better, and was enabled to go about a little, the sores again partially closing After nine months abstinence from any kind of medicine, despairing of being cured. He saw advertised about this time a "cure for Rheumatism, Pains, &c." He obtained it, consisting of a bottle of "Sarsaparilla" and a small vial of Iodine as the vender informed him—to drop ten drops of the Iodine in half wine glass full of the "Sarsaparilla"—increasing one drop daily. In three days the pains left him; he informed him it was not the Rheumatism but Mercury in his system which the IODINE would expel. In a short time his feet, legs, hands and arms swelled dreadfully, becoming nearly powerless. This gentleman honestly informed his wife that it was useless to continue the Iodine, as the Mercury could not be eradicated; but he should take the "Sarsaparilla." She answered that he had taken enough of that already.

During this helpless and deplorable condition, another called upon him and boasted of his "Sarsaparilla Candy and Sarsaparilla Pills," which he was persuaded to take for one month—continuing to grow worse from that time. His disease now assumed a situation impossible for words to depict or imagination to conceive. His ancles, knees, hips, wrists, shoulders and elbows, every joint swollen to three times their natural size, bunches of putrescent accumulations, covered with foul and eating ulcers blueish purple, emitting corrupted matter of a fetid nauseating smell, four and five inches across, lazar-like and loathsome to himself and those who looked upon him—attended with a scalding sensation so as to deprive him of reason. Nothing could be born upon his body or to touch him.

In this state of the disease his wife again applied to me for advice and treatment. I commenced by the Administration of the Vegetable Rob three times a day. At the expiration of each week a dose of the Pills were to be taken, after the operation of which, the Rob was continued as before. This course had been pursued about two weeks, when the swellings broke, exposing to view the naked bone, sinews, &c., the flesh hanging down in spongy masses. His tongue now assumed a very red appearance, its shape somewhat sharp and pointed, giving evidence of the thin and inflamed state of the blood—I now advised the use of the Antiseptic Detergent to be taken in connexion with the Vegetable Rob. The Antiseptic twice a day in three quarter tea-spoonful doses—the Rob in the same doses once a day. In a week the flesh commenced closing, and in three months healed; the excretory organs having become taxed to carry off this foul putrescent matter had become somewhat debilitated together with the nervous system, which was somewhat reduced from the want of support;—I directed him to suspend the use of the Rob, but continue the use of the Antiseptic Detergent with the addition of the Deobstruent Tincture ten drops, twice a day for three weeks which was prosecuted with assiduity, at the expiration of which time great weakness was experienced by the patient across the small of the back, accompanied with profuse discharges of decomposed and offensive matter by urine, which sometimes clogged, preventing free passage, causing immense distress and suffering to the invalid. The Antiseptic and Detergent Balsam were now commenced, which removed the difficulty—his health gradually improved every day till this present time. He can be seen at his residence, No. 43 Anthony-street, New-York.

N. B. I do not know as I should have been induced to record this case a second time, revolting in character as it is, were it not that it formed an excellent illustration to what humiliating depravity men will stoop to procure the "Almighty Dol-

* See Arsenic and its action—p. 15.

lar." The many gull-traps set by these specimens of human nature to ensnare the valetudinarian public, bated with some popular name in order to ensure "a popular demand for the article," and which article perhaps is as foreign to their boasted compound as light to darkness, or truth to falsehood are endorsed and highly recommended by Regular M. D's, who are continually harping both in their private and public circles as well as in their journals;—the immense imposition daily perpetrated on the sick by the use of the fashionable compounds with fashionoble names recommended by fashionable M. D's.

CASE V. Two cases of cutaneous affections in children residing in the city of Brooklyn were brought to me last fall one about three years old and the other about four. The head and face was completely covered, with eruptions; in the youngest it extended to the nose and some parts of the body. It had been denominated scalled head by medical men. The parents had sought relief from Physicians, and all other sources they were led to believe might prove available, but without success. Upon an examination of the tongue, I found in both instances that the blood was much loaded with carbon and in a high state of Inflammation. I first directed the use of the Antiseptic in quarter tea-spoonful doses, to neutralize the acrid matter supporting the inflammation. In a few weeks the inflammation had much subsided, and the eruptions upon the head had become much better. I then directed the use of the Percuro once a day to lessen the quantity of carbon, loading the blood; at the same time once a week, evacuating the contents of the bowels by the use of American Vegetable Health Pills. The children continued rapidly to improve, and in about four months were well, and have continued to enjoy a good state of health ever since.

CASE VI. Mrs. P. a lady about 35, who for a number of years had suffered much from difficulties peculiar to females, and had sought relief from some of the most eminent physicians of our day, and whose friends manifested great interest in her case, called upon us in company with her husband, and with considerable reserve gave us to understand the difficulties she was subjected to. We found that formerly she had been afflicted with a disease of the Liver, and so acrid had the bile become and so frequent did its disgorgement into the intestines, take place that she was often attended with severe sharp cutting pains across the abdomen, at times almost beyond endurance, and confined to her bed. The Kidneys were likewise very much affected, and the difficulties in neighboring organs were such that at times she was not able to walk about, but found it necessary to lie still in bed, and had constantly to wear a supporter which afforded her but very partial relief from the difficulty of wearing it, and extreme tenderness of the abdomen which was so great at times, that she could scarcely bear her clothes to touch her. Her case was considered a hopeless one. Physicians said nothing could be done for her, though there might be some little things that might relieve her the disease would prove fatal at last in the character of cancer, scrofula, or ulceration of the organ affected. She herself considered her case hopeless, and it was with reluctance (although urged by her husband to do so) that she consented to make another effort to recover her health, saying that all she had heretofore done, had done her more hurt than good, and if she did not succeed this time, she should let nature take its course.

We first directed the use of the Antiseptic Detergent to allay inflammation and our Stomachic Powders to relieve the faintness, sourness, &c. she experienced at the pit of the stomach, by the use of which her appetite soon began to improve and the pain and sourness occasioned by the inflammation snbsiding—the bowels likewise asssumed a more healthy character. Both her and her friends began to entertain some hopes of her recovery. We now in addition to the former application directed the use of the Vegetable Rob to remove from the blood the mucous and slime with which it appeared to be loaded, and about half a teaspoonful of the Nervine Cordial daily, to increase the nervous power, together with a tea calculated to act beneficially upon the Kidneys. I however found it necessary before the difficulty was entirely overcome to resort to the Female Elixir. She recovered and enjoys a state of what she terms perfect health.

REPORT OF CASES

BY DR. J. WESLEY KELLEY.

CASE I. The case of a Mr. R—residing in Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y., is one that requires some notice. Mr. R. had been troubled with a disease of the liver for a number of years, had advised with several physicians, both in the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, and was treated for Pulmonary Consumption with no apparent benefit. Through the persuasion of friends, consulted me last October. I found him coughing and expectorating a dark green matter profusely; which, was mixed, or dotted here and there with coagulated blood of a dark color—severe pain in the right side—pain between the shoulder blades—lower extremities swollen—cold and clammy night sweats—the bowels constipated—general weakness throughout the system, and a wasting away of the muscular portions of the body—the passage of urine small in quantities and of a dark red color, depositing in the vessel a thick brick-like sediment—sour eructations—dizziness of head and palpitations of the heart—complaining of great distress across the bowels—the appetite fluctuating—the tongue was thick and broad, the edges coated with a thick bilious scurf and the centre, of a dark color—the pulse at the wrist slow but full—the under lid of the eye somewhat swollen.

After enquiring into previous treatment—which was bleeding, blistering, emetics and mercury—advised the use of the Vegetable Rob in three quarter teaspoonful doses three times a day, together with the Pills once a week, with ley water bathing; —was called to see him two weeks following the time he had commenced my treatment—found the appetite improved in regularity—the bowels somewhat improved—the pulse slow and weak—no change of any consequence in the urine—and now complained of great weakness across the small of the back—there still exuded from the skin a cold clammy sweat. The tongue had changed its color and shape, somewhat —it was now broad but not so thick—the dark appearance through the centre had disappeared and its edges was a little inflamed.

I now advised the use of the Antiseptic Detergent to be taken twice a day, in three quarter teaspoonful doses, and the Rob once a day in the same doses. In addition to which some mucilaginous decoctions, to be drank freely through the day—and an herb tea, of a sudorific nature to produce a gentle determination to the capilaries of the surface. He continued this course for nine months, with a few auxillaries, as stomachic powders, deobstruent tincture, &c., which I afterwards prescribed when he was able to attend to his business; and since which time he has recovered his health, and is now well, having gained greatly in flesh and strength.

CASE II. A child, 12 years of age, daughter of Mrs. M——residing in Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y., was affected about four years with what was termed "St. Vitus Dance," had undergone a thorough "regular treatment"—receiving no benefit, was brought to me for treatment.—Recommended Antiseptic Detergent and the Deobtruent Tincture, and in 3 months was cured.

Case III. A Mr. C—— of the city of New-York, had been laboring under a severe and aggravated disease of the Kidneys, for a number of years—had been under the mineral treatment for a long time, but his disease seemed rather to increase than abate. He had dropsical swelling of the abdomen and limbs—his urine was passed by means of an instrument, its color resembling curdled milk, and was passed in small quantities—at other times it was passed in large quantities of a dark blood color. His physicians after trying every means in their power to remove the disease, recommended tapping, which neither he or his family were willing to submit to and he was induced to abandon their practice, and applied to me. I gave him very little encouragement, as he could give me no information as to the kind of medicine that had been previously administered, save the Tincture of Iron. As I was well aware, if he had been drugged with many of their boasted mineral preparations that the symptoms was liable to deceive, as his pulse was very slow and weak and consequently his strength much debilitated; in which case I should have both the disease and the medicine taken to contend against.

At the urgent request of his wife and self, I consented to undertake the treatment of the case—but not without doubts in my mind regarding a favorable issue. I commenced by administering a tea, made from the Diuretic Mixture, freely through the day—into each draught I placed one eighth of the Stomachic Powder; continued this two days, with bathing each morning. In three hours after taking the two first doses of the tea, he passed nearly a gallon of water—the distress in the region of the bladder had somewhat, abated and he felt much easier. I now administered the Detergent Balsam in half teaspoonful doses, twice a day and the Antiseptic once a day in the same doses; continuing at the same time, the use of the Diuretic Mixture and bathing. He continued in these directions for two weeks almost free from distress and pain—but evidently becoming weaker. I ordered the Diuretic Mixture to be made weaker—the doses of the Detergent Balsam and Antiseptic, lessened to half the quantity formerly given, and ten drops of the Deobstruent Tincture to be taken twice a day, middle of the forenoon and afternoon. Three days from this time he began to improve in strength. He continued the use of medicine for one month continuing to improve—he had a good appetite which assisted in a great measure to add strength to the system. The swelling had been somewhat reduced. I now ordered the Detergent Balsam and Antiseptic to be administered as at first, each in half teaspoonful doses. He continued this course for about five months and is now, nearly eight months—from the time he commenced this treatment, free from the disease.

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REPORT OF CASES BY Dr. RUSSEL J. WHITE, OF THE ALBANY ANALYTICO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Case I. Mrs. Cady, at Schaghticoke Point, who for some years had labored under a disease of the Lungs, attended with frequent bleeding at the lungs—had been attended by several popular physicians at that place. She had been reduced very low---a consultation of four physicians decided her case to be incurable---that no medicine would do her any good and advised her to use none.

In this situation application was made to me, I advised the use of the Medicated Wrapper, Antiseptic Detergent and other general remedies recommended in our practice. She soon began to recover, and in a few months regained her general health, which still continues. Her language is, "I am perfectly well!"

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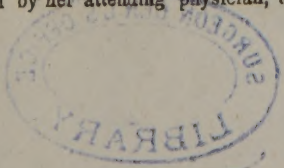
Case II. A Miss Peavey at Schagticoke Point, had been laboring under a disease of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs for a long time. The treatment pursued by her attending physician, appeared rather to increase her difficulties



than allay them. His skill became exhausted and he relinquished the case as past the power of medicine. In this state I commenced the treatment of the case with the Antiseptic Detergent, Percuro, Diuretic Mixture and Deobstruent Tincture, Bathing, &c., and in three months she became well and still continues so.

CASE III. A Mr. Dudly at Schagticoke Point, whose disease was inflammation of the stomach and bowels given up by both friends and physicians. He was in great distress and pain. I prescribed Antiseptic Detergent, a mild vegetable diaphoretic and mucilaginous drinks, bathing, &c., relieved in eight hours and well in four weeks.

CASE IV. I was called to see at Balston Spa. A young lady, daughter of Mr. Hill, laboring under an impure character of blood and irregular circulation---the two attending physicians first considered it poison---then erysipelas, and finally stated they knew not what it was---she was prostrated, eruptions appeared on various parts of the body, and from the knees to the toes the inflammation was very great, the skin having nearly all been carried away by ulceration, the applications of her medical attendants done not the least good. By the use of the Antiseptic Detergent and Percuro, with bathing she was restored in two weeks.

CASE V. The case of a Mr. Pauley, at Whitehall, who for some time had been laboring under a disease of the Liver and Lungs, his attending physicians pronounced him incurable---they had done all they could for him---it was a common remark, he could never get well, both by physicians and inhabitants—the doctors said he eycould do him no good, and laughed at the idea of his being doctored or taking medicine. By the use of the Rob, Antiseptic Detergent, Mucilaginous drinks and Bathing, he continued to improve and in about 6 months recovered and yet remains well.

CASE VI. Miss S.—— of Cohoes, was a case of confirmed Pulmonary Consumption and treated as such, by her attending physician, Dr. C., of that place, who together with the consulting physician, Dr. T. of Troy, considered her case hopeless—that "nothing more could be done for her," that she must die, &c. Dr. T. informed the mother of the young lady that "it was her duty to tell her daughter that she could not live"—and further, that it was as impossible for any doctor to cure her, as it would be to stop the streams of water from running. She coughed incessantly, with the most excruciating pain in the left side, high state of fever—great weakness —perfectly prostrated, and to all appearance was in the last agonies which seemed to threaten her mortal existence, the mother was compelled to be at the bed-side the whole day with both hands pressed hard upon the sufferers left side. In this state I was called, and in less than four hours by my treatment, she was relieved from pain and enjoyed a state of quiet and rest. I prescribed the Medicated Wrapper, Antiseptic Detergent, Mucilaginous Teas, Bathing, &c. From this time she continued to regain her health and strength, and in six days left her bed—"and now, but three weeks," says the certificate by her Father, "have elapsed she visits her neighbors, incontestible and living witness that by judicious treatment, that most to be dreaded and fatal malady. Pulmonary Consumption can be cured."

NOTICE.

☞ The reports of cases cured by Drs. Walsh & Tubbs, came too late to be inserted in the present publication. At a future time we shall publish exclusively a work entitled, "A Report of Cases treated according to the Analytical Practice of Medicine." In which we shall be pleased to receive and insert all cases reported by any member of the Analytical System in support of the noble and enduriug principles we are all in common endeavoring to promulgate and establish.